Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

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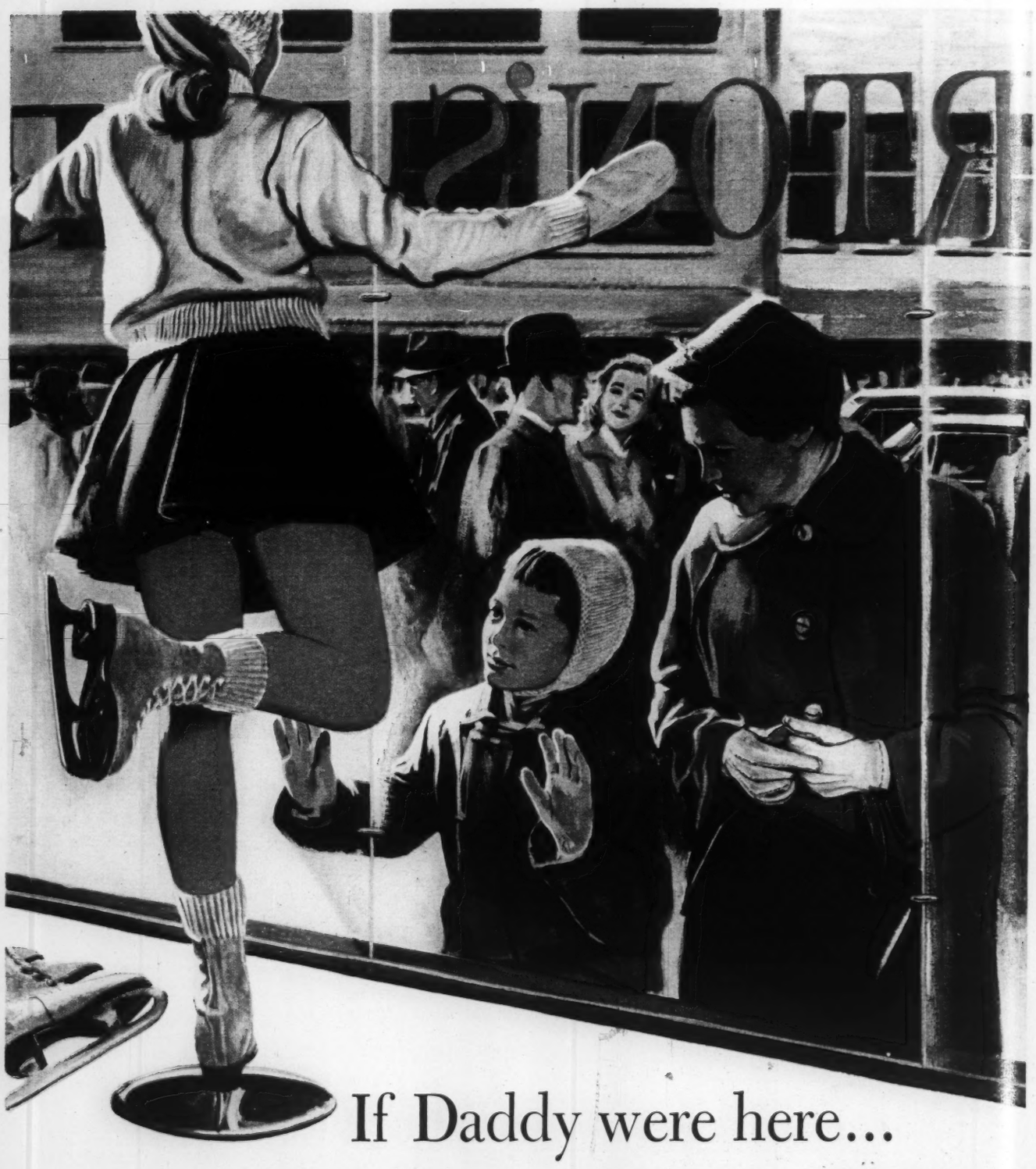
The Grey Cup Game: Corn and Cornucopia



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November 21, 1959

Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

Next week Canadians perform what has become a tribal rite. For feverish fun nothing excels Grey Cup Day with a football game sandwiched between high jinks and high spirits. How this all came about is related by **Jim Coleman,** nationally-known sportswriter, who turns from hay-burners to hoopla, beginning on Page 11. And, as usual, he picks the Cup winner.

What has **John Diefenbaker** been reading lately? Informed Ottawa opinion says that it is a book by **Raymond Miller** called *Can Capitalism Compete?* and that some of the ideas therein have already emerged in speeches by the PM. These ideas —some quite amazing—are analyzed by Professor **John Irving** of the University of Toronto in "Capitalism: A Brief for Tory Radicals" on Page 22. Professor Irving, SN contributing editor, has just published a book *The Social Credit Movement in Alberta* which will be reviewed in our next issue.

Far from soothing already troubled waters, oil threatens soon to roil them even further. With Russia emerging as a massive new force in the delicate politics of international oil supply and demand, the West can expect fresh outbreaks of trouble. **Walter R. Dent,** Vancouver author, editor and free-lance writer describes the already intense race between Russia and France to supply the European market and points out what may lie ahead for the West, on Page 16.

Both the Free World and the Communist have been amazed recently at the snarling—accompanied by border clashes—which has broken out between Peking and New Delhi. What lies behind this startling development in international affairs is discussed by **Michael Brecher** on Page 19. Mr. Brecher is Associate Professor of Political Science at McGill University and author of the book *Nehru: A Political Biography*.

Miriam Chapin, longtime correspondent for *The Christian Science Monitor* and observer of the Canadian scene (her book *Contemporary Canada* was reviewed in SN, Aug. 29) is known as an expert on Quebec affairs. Now with the long reign of **Maurice Duplessis** ended important things are happening in the Province. What some of these are is told in **"Paul Sauvé's** New Deal in Quebec" on Page 14.

Letters

Charity and Taxes

The hard-working and public-spirited Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto United Appeal has answered [SN Oct. 24] your recent editorial which questioned the virtues of our present system of raising necessary funds.

May I offer two considerations?

First, because so many people make merely token contributions or none at all, the "good citizen" is forced to donate far more than his proper share. And that is unfair.

Second, the well-to-do donor loses only 50c or less of every dollar he contributes. The lower-paid donor loses 75c or more, because his income tax rate is lower. Thus he who can best afford it, pays the least proportionately. And that is unfair.

TORONTO W. R. SACHS

Arab-Israeli War

The essential fallacy of John Gellner's reasoning in "When the Next Arab-Israeli War Comes" [SN Oct. 24] is summed up in the author's very first paragraph in which he indicates that "Arabs and Jews cannot co-operate as neighbors, and therefore in the long run cannot co-exist in the same corner of the world."

In this single sentence Mr. Gellner sweeps away any hopes for peace in the Middle East other than on the bloody terms that he suggests—a third round of Arab-Israeli fighting. I cannot go along with this conception of the 1950 Anglo-Franco-American guarantees. He asserts that they were intended to protect the existing boundaries of Israel's frontiers and that of the Arab States surrounding this small country. The 1950 guarantees were actually intended to assure all Middle Eastern countries against aggression from whatever source and nothing more.

Mr. Gellner must know that any future major military conflict between Israel and the Arab States is not likely to be limited to that specific geographical area. As a military man with some awareness of the two political camps into which the world is now divided, Mr. Gellner knows that a shooting war in the Middle East could possibly trigger a third world war.

The atomic finality of such a holocaust would certainly settle once and for all the problem of the Middle East, as it would all the other conflicts that now worry mankind.

There is no quick solution to the critical issues of the Middle East. It is only by a piecemeal, step by step, program that we can hope to see the eventual dawn of peace. A solution of the refugee problem is the step to resolving the question of Israel's frontiers, the Suez Canal blockade, restitution to former Arab residents of Palestine and recognition of Israel's right to exist as a part of the Middle Eastern complex of nations and to partake in the overall economic and cultural development of the area.

This is a more positive approach to the problem of the Middle East and is more likely to lead to a final solution than that which Mr. Gellner maintains can only be achieved to the chatter of machine-guns and the blast of bombs falling upon the cities of Israel and the United Arab Republic.

MONTREAL MARVIN NEEDLEMAN

Pie-Eyed Pioneers

Blueberry pie is all very well, but what about pumpkin pie, also listed editorially in SATURDAY NIGHT as one of the "seven deadly pies"? Actually, pumpkin pie, made from fresh pumpkin reduced to custard smoothness, properly flavored and served straight from the oven is one of the best dishes this civilization can produce.

Your editor is probably against all pies, on the ground that pie is for pioneers. The truth is that the pioneers did themselves very well, chiefly because they had to use wit and judgment as a substitute for today's stultifying ready-mixes.

MONTREAL MARIANNE ROY

Jet-Age Journal

Do you feel that there would be an opportunity for a newspaper in Canada, published at some central point, to disseminate news in the general format of the *Christian Science Monitor?*

With the introduction of jet aircraft, it may be possible to time a newspaper (daily) such that it could be published in some central point in Canada, and distributed throughout the Dominion within a period of 24 hours. Present newspapers are bulky, stories are written in a highly imaginative and none too factual manner, and they seem to be principally bent on volume of publication rather than quality of news.

The very bulk of a modern newspaper is formidable, and I do feel that the actual news content could probably be condensed to about one half a page. The paper is not edited, the comic strips oriented, or the news programmed for an educated reader, but for the mentally lazy. With the pending introduction of rapid transport, and since there are in Canada, in the whole Dominion, a rapidly increasing number of educated people, now may be the opportune moment to commence a publication of this type.

CALGARY E. H. DAVIS

"Hard Core" Refugees

L. B. Pearson a few weeks ago in an address to the Ukrainian Conference in Winnipeg stated that Canada should accept up to ten percent of the unwanted and handicapped sick refugees, which he called the hard core at present in the camps, as an example to other countries. The Conservatives have now snaffled onto the idea. Mr. Green has announced that we are to take in these families and keep them until the sick ones are well.

The UN in fourteen years have not been able to solve the problem and we can understand they would like to get rid of these people. France and Germany have been hives of industry since the war and work should be available within walking distance of these camps. If the refugees are not looking for work over there, they are not going to be very energetic here and we have no way of making a healthy man work—sometimes this seems unfortunate.

Some members of these families are sick but these are properly taken care of and I quote from the latest United Nations booklet reading as follows: "The aged, the handicapped and chronically ill who cannot look after themselves are given care and security in decent surrounding". What more can we offer? Our hospitals are full. Other members of the family are in camps but will not leave without their sick relatives although people have been doing that throughout the history of the world.

This move on the part of the Federal Government is not solving the problem, only transferring it from Europe to Ca-

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ada and the Canadian taxpayer and it is going to be expensive. Our hospitals are crowded, our schools bursting at the seams and no cheap housing available. As to costs, for example the press reported that it was costing Canada $25,000 per day to hospitalize the Hungarian refugees. This soon runs into a million dollars.

I think every city in Canada is loaded with the hard core and the Government should go easy on this proposition of importing more trouble for the cities as these people do not usually locate in the country, where a person unwilling to work receives very little sympathy.

WINNIPEG F. H. HANCOCK

Nuisance Value

I read your article on "Britain: Why not replace the Queen?" [SN Oct. 10].

Why are some people so worried about the Queen and her position in the Empire? This is especially noticeable among Canadians. This I think is due to their uncomfortable feeling as regards themselves and the States. It is also due to the unending neurosis of the Scots who have never forgiven England for throwing out the Stuarts. Lord Altrincham, I presume, is a Scot. What do the Scots want or do they know what they want? The influx of colored people into England is really due to this Empire complex.

The suggestion that the Queen should reside in Canada and appoint a Governor General in Britain is silly besides being impractical. The Irish wisely contracted out of the Empire. The Scots hesitate because of their meal ticket or maybe their attachment to their homeland. As an independent nation Scotland was a failure. At the Act of Union she gained an Empire, whereas all England got was to get rid of a nuisance which was continually threatening her.

BRACEBRIDGE H. O'BRIEN

What Weak Spots?

Correspondent Jean-Paul Trudel, prompted by a deep seated distrust of materialism, wants our educational system moved "back to the spiritual foundation of our society". Afraid of alarming the gentle reader this is to be done through retaining intellectual ingredients. Just how students who spend say half their time at prayers or libraries can become intellectual for the rest of the day Mr. Trudel does not make clear, nor does he explain why students who are struggling to better understand the world in which we live are in danger of losing intellectuality.

In quoting Christopher Dawson in *Dynamics of World History* to the effect that "an entirely technological culture would also be entirely barbarous" I am

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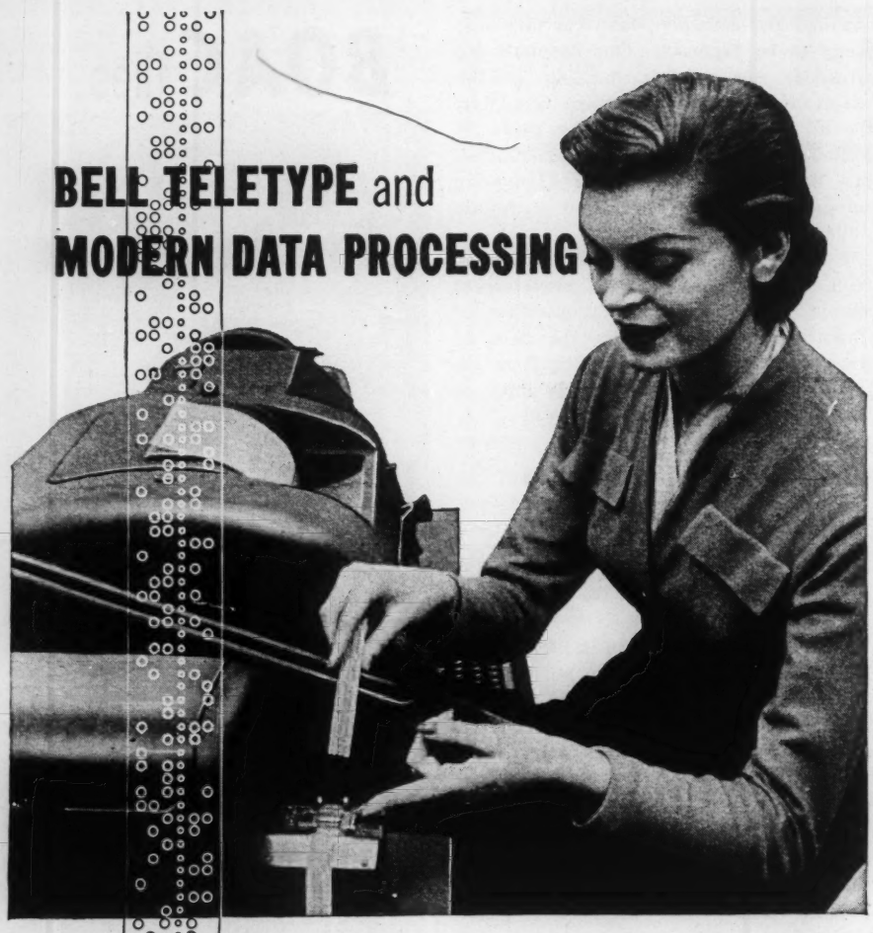

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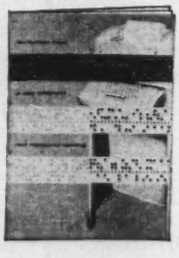

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moved to ask where in the world to-day have we a tendency to close the windows on art, the humanities, literature? And since when have Toynbee or Spengler become prophets? Toynbee in particular is so garrulous that he seems never to present history from any point of view. I will accept Mr. Trudel's claim that there is an aphorism that "Materialism carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction" but it looks like a thinly veiled plagiarism of Marx when he wrote that "Capitalism bears within itself the seeds of its own destruction".

I do not believe that our educational system is declining or disintegrating and what weak spots do appear stem from those whose concern is to perpetuate superstitious beliefs or cold war ideology.

ISLINGTON — J. E. MACKAY

Teeth & Tight Money

I find that I am unable to overcome my irresistible impulse to reply to the article in your magazine entitled "Money Policy and Practice." [SN Sept. 26].

It is about time Canadians realized that inflation is not a pending peril but a reality which is fast approaching the limit of control. Most economists and rational beings will agree that somehow or other there is presently too much money in circulation in Canada and this condition is a major factor in the inflationary advance. The most obvious remedy for this problem is the implementation of measures designed to reduce the volume of money in circulation. This is exactly what the Liberal government of late and present Conservative government have been trying to do, not without considerable opposition.

Let's face it. If the volume of money is going to be reduced it will be reduced everywhere affecting all classes of individuals and businesses in Canada to some extent. It is indeed unfortunate but nevertheless quite obvious that it is the small business that will be most adversely affected. Regardless, Canadians should be sufficiently mature to face reality, even if it is bitter, and to support our government in a policy that they know all too well will not result in increased popularity in most Canadian circles but will produce the results that are so vital to our economy. I quite agree that steps should be taken to cushion the blow on small business during this period but we should be quite aware of and willing to accept the hardships and difficulties that will appear and once and for all, the word "tight-money policy" should not be frowned upon and used as a dirty word.

After all, can't we compare this situation to that of a dentist pulling a decayed tooth—and doesn't it feel better after it's done?

TORONTO — TED MATLOW

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Comment of the Day

Uranium Goes Bang

ALL OUR INDUSTRIAL know-how and all our government planning has not been able, apparently, to save the uranium business in Canada. In fact, uranium seems to have joined the long list of those natural resources which we have plundered rather than developed.

It gives us only a melancholy satisfaction to say that we told you so. The situation now, where the United States has announced it will not exercise the options it holds on Canadian uranium after present contracts are completed, is one which we have warned against repeatedly.

In the November 23, 1957 issue of SN we said:

"The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has a stranglehold on Canada's uranium industry . . . The AEC has shrouded its affairs in secrecy for no apparent reason. The Commission pushed the Canadian industry up to a 20,000-ton a year capacity, tied it up with options until 1966 and left it in the dark on whether these options will be used when the present contracts are completed . . . At the same time it offers a guaranteed market until 1966 for all uranium produced in the U.S. 'to encourage prospecting and development'.

"There is no possibility of Canada's finding alternative markets . . . until atomic power is much more generally in use, possibly somewhere in the 1970's."

Again, in the February 28, 1959 issue we said:

"Canada is *not* on top of the world in the uranium business. If anyone doubts she will have to fight to sell her uranium, let him consider these facts disclosed recently: (1) new reserves discovered in the U.S. last year . . . more than equalled total consumption, and (2) the important London periodical *Mining Journal* estimated requirements in the free world outside the U.S. at 8,000 short tons of metal in 1965, 12,000 tons in 1970 and 25,000 tons in 1975; either Canada or South Africa alone could meet these requirements . . .

"The short-term fate of Canada's uranium mines depends entirely on whether the Government can persuade the U.S. to buy more uranium after present contracts run out. There is a powerful lobby in the U.S. that will oppose any further foreign purchases . . ."

Finally, in the October 24, 1959 issue, in "Gold and Dross" we said:

". . . It has been obvious for some time that uranium stocks have been overpromoted and that no one knew it any better than the promoters, who were rendering a fairly reasonable facsimile of whistling in the graveyard. They can talk themselves blue in the face about the possibility of further government contracts and how they have been mistakenly reported as not aggressively seeking civilian markets. The fact remains that uranium is a new material and it takes considerable time for industry to adjust to new processes."

What will happen to the industry is not yet entirely clear. Certainly, some mines and mills in the Blind River camp will close down and/or be absorbed by others and, equally certainly, the townsite will shrink drastically. This despite the fact that the peaceful use of atomic energy will demand uranium sometime in the not too distant future.

Even now, a little sound planning, rather than improvident promotion, might help.

Trading Stamp Trouble

ONE CAN TAKE some comfort from the fact that trading stamps are being actively resisted in a good many quarters in Canada. It seems that even the public as a whole has finally seen that nobody ever gets something for nothing.

The purpose of trading stamps is to attract trade from other stores. The increased volume pays for the premiums which are given in return for the stamps, but when other stores put in plans to cope with this competition, the volume of trade is again distributed so that the stamps become an additional charge on the already high cost of groceries and other domestic purchases.

Various retail merchants associations have protested the stamp plan and legislation has been on the books in Canada against such plans since the beginning of the century. But some operators of plans have stated that since the stamps are only negotiable at the store where the original purchases were made, they do not come into the scope of the act which refers to transferable stamps i.e. to a form of counterfeit currency.

If the stamps are not stamps according to the Federal Act, and their promoters claim they are not, then they come under direct Provincial legislation. Alberta, realising this, has passed an order in council which forbids them. The president of one plan, on being informed about this, said that he would take the decision of the Alberta government to the Supreme Court.

It will be interesting to see whether this firm can have its cake and eat it. In other words, it will be interesting to see whether, having claimed that their stamps are not stamps, they can now get a decision that they are and thus out of provincial control. For as we see it, if the stamps are out of the province's jurisdiction, then they become trading stamps under the federal act, and thus illegal anyway.

But the matter, as can be seen, is not simple.

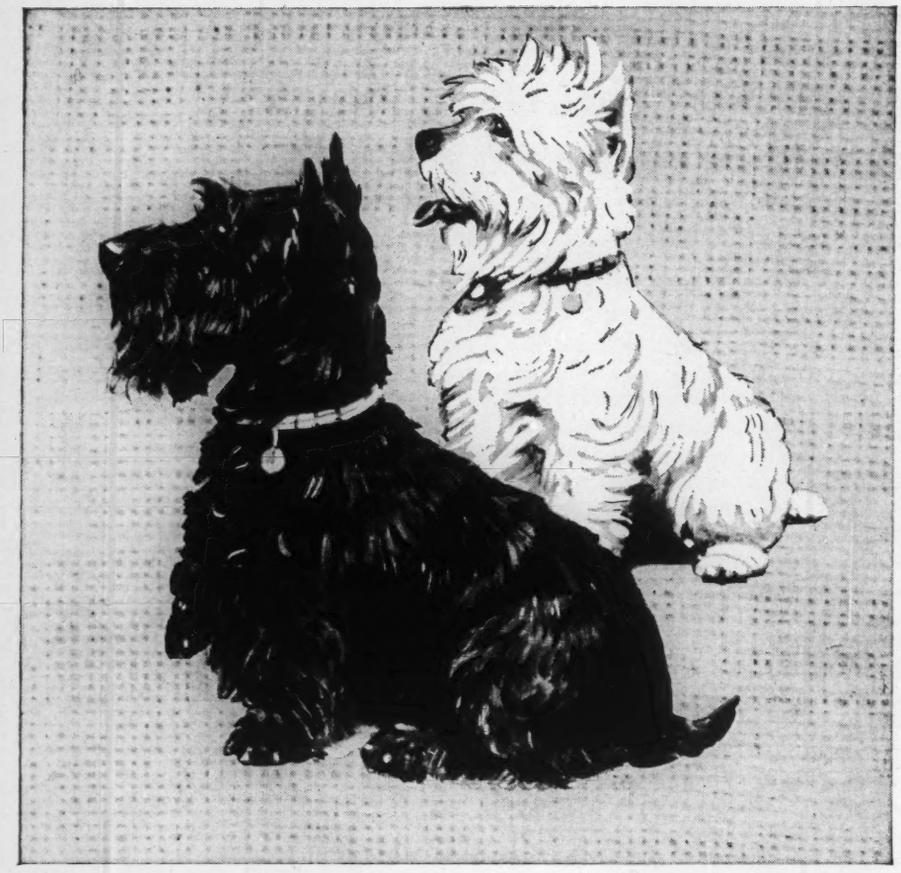
The Red China Curtain

IT IS CURIOUS that a nation so dedicated to the freedom of speech as the United States should go on sealing its news correspondents from Communist China. For the diverging views on that country now held by Canada and the United States stem directly from the simple fact that Canada knows more about Communist China than the United States does.

In the past two years the number of Canadians who have visited the Chinese mainland has increased steadily. And with all deference to the individuals, it must be said that they are a motley crew. They include James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada; James Duncan, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro Commission; Murray Ross, Lewis Walmsley and Charles Hendry of the University of Toronto faculty; journalists Oakley Dalgleish, Blair Fraser and Bill Kinmond; economist Walter Gordon; Dr. James Endicott and the Honorable Jimmy Sinclair.

Few of these could be rightly called apologists for the Communist, or even socialist, cause. Yet the story they bring back is remarkably similar: of rapid advances in technology, of ruthless but efficient industrialization and general good will amongst the millions of China who do not, after all, remember Chiang Kai-shek and the days of the Kuomintang with any great affection.

The blindness of the U.S. to the importance of Red China and the stupidity of not allowing her a place in the United Nations is daily more difficult to support. (We were present recently at the debate on Tibet at the UN and it all seemed



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so much elaborate play-acting without Red China there to listen.)

Perhaps the views of these representative travellers will lead our own government to recognize Red China (a step which has not harmed either India or the United Kingdom). Such recognition would perhaps help the United States along the way. For in the long run of this century we shall all, Russia included, have to deal with the emergence of this giant as a world power. The less the grudge the giant bears at the time of its emergence, the surer will peace be. At present, peace in Asia seems a somewhat temporary affair.

Mrs. Gibbons and Lady M.

THE CREST THEATRE, which is becoming as well known to visitors as it is to residents of Toronto, is sandwiching serious drama and farces this season in a most profitable fashion. The season started with *The Watchmaker,* a schmaltzy comedy about old New York which was followed by Dylan Thomas' *Under Milkwood.*

Its current offering is *Mrs. Gibbons' Boys,* to be followed by *Macbeth.*

Our theatregoer reports that Mrs. Gibbons' boys are in great shape even though all three of them are in trouble with the law, two being in jail and one on probation. Following a jailbreak the two older ones erupt into the living room just in time to shatter their Mom's romance with the head cashier of the local gas company.

From this point on the developments are easily predictable right up to the final twist of the silver cord which jerks Mrs. G's wayward offspring back into line and heads them, presumably, in the direction of rehabilitation. Despite the Damon Runyon-George Abbot lack of plot, the performance is lively mainly because of the quivering performance of Eric House as Mrs. Gibbons' outraged fiance, and because of the tempo, which is maintained at a fast on-beat clip.

To judge by the enthusiastic reception on opening night, Lady Macbeth will be in the wings sometime before she replaces the no less criminally escorted Mrs. Gibbons.

Hotel Service

DOWNTOWN HOTELS are said to be fighting a strenuous battle to keep their share of the lodging business against the encroachments of motels and so-called tourist courts. The battle is largely financed on the hotel side by conventions and by special functions, but hoteliers agree that they will fight the battle best if they concentrate on service.

Yet during the past two weeks we found that service to the individual traveller is not easily found.

(1) We waited one hour and a half to

get a room in one Western hotel which was swamped by the arrival of a convention. The hotel knew that these people would all arrive on the train on which they did arrive—they had in fact known this for months—yet the only people on duty to cope were two room-clerks and three bellboys.

(2) We went into a hotel restaurant at 9:40 p.m. for dinner. The restaurant advertised itself as closing at ten p.m. As we were served soup four of the waitresses started to mop the floor at the other end of the dining area and finally mopped right up to our table. The menu for dessert was presented at 10:05 by one waitress as another plugged in the vacuum cleaner to sweep the strip of carpet leading out of the place.

(3) In another hotel our bed was not made up till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon and was unmade when we left at three p.m. on Monday.

These hotels all charged at least ten dollars for their rooms and the menu started at $2.50 for a meal. They were all downtown, close to railway stations and other business installations and are thus best suited for the individual traveller. But both the individual traveller and the conventions are unlikely to be kept by this kind of service. If the battle for survival is to be fought on these terms, its outcome is certain, and motel stocks will soar.

Press-Button Music

A JOINT UNDERTAKING of the University of Toronto, the National Research Council, the CBC and the National Film Board is looking for a modern Beethoven or Chopin. A composer of such stature is needed to get the best out of the new electronic music research laboratory which has just been set up in Toronto.

Electronic music does not depend on the prefabricated sonorities of conventional instruments. The composer, by manipulating certain electronic devices, can vary the pitch, intensity and timbre of any note within the whole range of the human ear.

This opening up of the untapped resources of sound itself is part of the inevitable progress which technology has constantly brought about in music.

The young radical composer may now take the whole range of sound for his field providing that he has the patience to listen to tape after tape of stored noise made as his composition developed under his switch-flipping hands.

This drastic automation of the symphony orchestra is by no means perfect yet nor, we understand, entirely feasible, but it may not be more than fifty years before (thanks to the U of T's lab) a composer will compose, orchestrate, conduct and play a whole symphony from beginning to end without even knowing what a trombone looks like or how many stops there are on a clarinet.

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so much elaborate play-acting without Red China there to listen.)

Perhaps the views of these representative travellers will lead our own government to recognize Red China (a step which has not harmed either India or the United Kingdom). Such recognition would perhaps help the United States along the way. For in the long run of this century we shall all, Russia included, have to deal with the emergence of this giant as a world power. The less the grudge the giant bears at the time of its emergence, the surer will peace be. At present, peace in Asia seems a somewhat temporary affair.

Mrs. Gibbons and Lady M.

THE CREST THEATRE, which is becoming as well known to visitors as it is to residents of Toronto, is sandwiching serious drama and farces this season in a most profitable fashion. The season started with *The Watchmaker*, a schmaltzy comedy about old New York which was followed by Dylan Thomas' *Under Milkwood*.

Its current offering is *Mrs. Gibbons' Boys*, to be followed by *Macbeth*.

Our theatregoer reports that Mrs. Gibbons' boys are in great shape even though all three of them are in trouble with the law, two being in jail and one on probation. Following a jailbreak the two older ones erupt into the living room just in time to shatter their Mom's romance with the head cashier of the local gas company.

From this point on the developments are easily predictable right up to the final twist of the silver cord which jerks Mrs. G's wayward offspring back into line and heads them, presumably, in the direction of rehabilitation. Despite the Damon Runyon-George Abbot lack of plot, the performance is lively mainly because of the quivering performance of Eric House as Mrs. Gibbons' outraged fiance, and because of the tempo, which is maintained at a fast on-beat clip.

To judge by the enthusiastic reception on opening night, Lady Macbeth will be in the wings sometime before she replaces the no less criminally escorted Mrs. Gibbons.

Hotel Service

DOWNTOWN HOTELS are said to be fighting a strenuous battle to keep their share of the lodging business against the encroachments of motels and so-called tourist courts. The battle is largely financed on the hotel side by conventions and by special functions, but hoteliers agree that they will fight the battle best if they concentrate on service.

Yet during the past two weeks we found that service to the individual traveller is not easily found.

(1) We waited one hour and a half to

get a room in one Western hotel which was swamped by the arrival of a convention. The hotel knew that these people would all arrive on the train on which they did arrive—they had in fact known this for months—yet the only people on duty to cope were two room-clerks and three bellboys.

(2) We went into a hotel restaurant at 9:40 p.m. for dinner. The restaurant advertised itself as closing at ten p.m. As we were served soup four of the waitresses started to mop the floor at the other end of the dining area and finally mopped right up to our table. The menu for dessert was presented at 10:05 by one waitress as another plugged in the vacuum cleaner to sweep the strip of carpet leading out of the place.

(3) In another hotel our bed was not made up till four o'clock on Sunday afternoon and was unmade when we left at three p.m. on Monday.

These hotels all charged at least ten dollars for their rooms and the menu started at $2.50 for a meal. They were all downtown, close to railway stations and other business installations and are thus best suited for the individual traveller. But both the individual traveller and the conventions are unlikely to be kept by this kind of service. If the battle for survival is to be fought on these terms, its outcome is certain, and motel stocks will soar.

Press-Button Music

A JOINT UNDERTAKING of the University of Toronto, the National Research Council, the CBC and the National Film Board is looking for a modern Beethoven or Chopin. A composer of such stature is needed to get the best out of the new electronic music research laboratory which has just been set up in Toronto.

Electronic music does not depend on the prefabricated sonorities of conventional instruments. The composer, by manipulating certain electronic devices, can vary the pitch, intensity and timbre of any note within the whole range of the human ear.

This opening up of the untapped resources of sound itself is part of the inevitable progress which technology has constantly brought about in music.

The young radical composer may now take the whole range of sound for his field providing that he has the patience to listen to tape after tape of stored noise made as his composition developed under his switch-flipping hands.

This drastic automation of the symphony orchestra is by no means perfect yet nor, we understand, entirely feasible, but it may not be more than fifty years before (thanks to the U of T's lab) a composer will compose, orchestrate, conduct and play a whole symphony from beginning to end without even knowing what a trombone looks like or how many stops there are on a clarinet.

THE AMBASSADOR IS MAKING LUXURY CAR BUYERS TAKE A SECOND LOOK

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Winnipeg players celebrate 1958 Grey Cup win over Hamilton.

The Grey Cup: Corn and Cornucopia

by Jim Coleman

EAGER-BEAVER STATISTICIANS estimate that 15,000 visiting football enthusiasts will spend between $1,000,000 and $3,000,000 in Toronto in the period embracing Thursday, November 26, and Sunday, November 29. This sum will include such traditional Grey Cup expenditures as bicarbonate of soda, headache powders and emergency medical treatment for alcoholic spasms and frostbite.

The annual Grey Cup football game between The East and The West has become Canada's monumental one-day emotional and financial binge. As a national athletic spectacle, it is unique, splitting the entire country into two camps. As a national carnival, it is expensive, noisy and exhausting.

The structural steel in the new wing of the Royal York Hotel will receive its first major test on the coming week-end. The Royal York customarily is the focal point of Grey Cup festivities and the hotel staff, conditioned by two and one-half decades of experience, is awaiting the coming ordeal in a spirit of confident resignation. The number of rooms in the Royal York has been increased by 35 per cent since the Grey Cup Game last was played in Toronto in 1957 and the hotel staff is preparing to minister to a 35 per cent increase in hangovers.

According to custom, too, the furniture and the carpeting will be removed from the vast lobby of the Royal York on the afternnon of Friday, November 27. Angus MacKinnon, the manager, says blandly that such precautions are taken only "to provide space for impromptu square-dancing and other festivities."

The management of the hotel can afford to adopt a benevolent attitude towards the uninhibited visitors. When the Royal York's rooming bills, food checks and bar checks are toted next Saturday night, they will constitute the largest one-day receipts of any Canadian hotel and, quite possibly, they will be the largest one-day receipts of any hotel in the world.

The situation hasn't always been thus and there is reason to suspect that we may be nearing the end of an era of unprecedented football prosperity. With the formation of a new American professional league, which will go into operation next season, Canadian teams can expect additional expenses and additional difficulties in luring top-flight United States college stars to this country.

There was, for instance, no rush for hotel accommodation when Coach Deacon White brought his Edmonton Eskimos to Toronto, in 1921, for the first East-West game in the history of the Grey Cup. There were few spectators in the stands when Toronto Argonauts defeated the Eskimos, 23-0, and just about the only Edmonton supporter on display was the railway porter from the sleeping-car which brought the Eskimos to Toronto.

Ten years earlier, the Calgary Tigers, the champions of Western Canada, had issued an informal challenge for an East-West game to be played in Toronto. W. J. Slee, the president of the Canadian Rugby Union, tossed aside the challenge, with the glib explanation that the Tigers were affiliated with the Western Canada Rugby Football Union, an organization which had neglected to apply for affiliation with his lordly Canadian Rugby Union.

This was not the last occasion on which the Canadian Rugby Union spurned the overtures of The West.

It was only the grim persistence of the Western teams which preserved some continuity in the East-West games after that first attempt in 1921. The winners of the Western Canada Union challenged quite regularly and, just as regularly, came east to take a beating on the football field.

There is the piquant possibility that the members of the western teams had an ulterior motive in making those annual

jaunts to the east. After all, the average prairie city was a cold, dull place in early December and an expense-paid trip at that time of the year was worthy of consideration.

These Grey Cup games created small interest in Eastern Canada and the officials of the Canadian Rugby Union were reluctant to stage them. The rules committee of the Canadian Rugby Union was equally reluctant to accept western innovations. The West imported the forward-pass from the United States, and, although the pass was used in western league games, the western challengers weren't permitted to employ the weapon in Grey Cup contests until 1932.

In 1932, incidentally, the forward-pass had been accepted in Eastern Canada and the Montreal Winged Wheelers promply had imported Warren Stevens from Syracuse University. With Stevens doing the passing, Montreal defeated Regina Roughriders, 22-0, in the 1932 Grey Cup game.

Eastern Canadians were blithely unaware of the burning resentment which this series of defeats was generating on the western plains. For 20 years, Western newspapers had been inveighing against the "hoggish" tactics of Eastern Canada in business and in sports. There was something almost frighteningly savage about the pent-up hysteria which broke loose when Winnipeg finally won its first Grey Cup, defeating Hamilton in 1935.

Professional football has expanded rapidly in the post-war years and has attracted thousands of new adherents, many of whom are suffering from the delusion that football didn't become a national enthusiasm in Canada until the Calgary Stampeders defeated Ottawa Roughriders in 1948.

Egad—Emancipation Day for Western Canada was December 7, 1935! From the moment that the telegraph wires carried that afternoon's final score: Winnipeg 18 Hamilton 12—football became the one frenzied sports enthusiasm of all Western Canadians. Admittedly, the Mountains which separated British Columbia from the prairies, provided a natural protective barrier for several years but, since 1954, British Columbia football addicts have been even nuttier than their brethren on the plains.

The East was unprepared for the upheaval of December 7, 1935. Sarnia Imperials, which won the Grey Cup in 1934, had toured The West in a series of pre-season exhibition games in 1935 and Winnipeg had defeated them, 3-1. Although that exhibition-game victory was hailed in Winnipeg, it caused no more than a ripple of polite interest in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. After all, the Sarnia players were combining a holiday with their barnstorming trip.

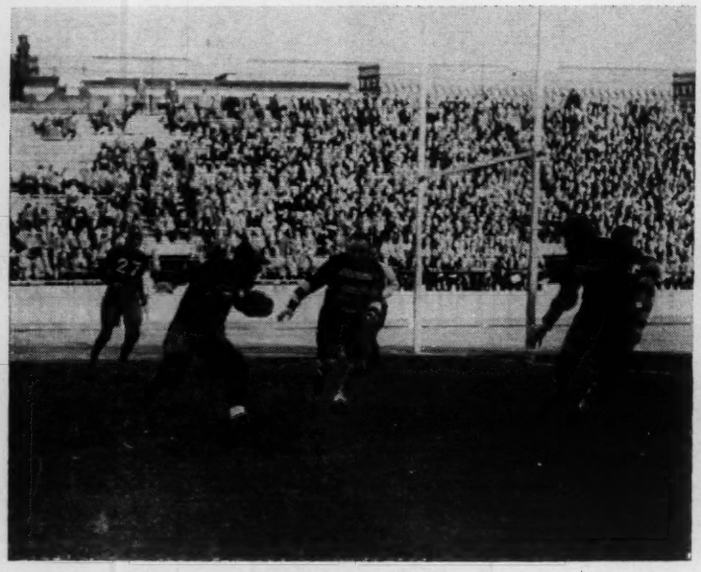
Winnipeg's 6-point margin over Hamilton in the Grey Cup final could have been much larger. On the muddy field, the Winnipegs made nine first-downs while the Hamiltons made only three. The Winnipegs made 125 yards by rushing while Hamilton made only 48. The Hamiltons attempted 15 forward-passes and completed only two of them for a total of 38 yards. The Winnipegs attempted only five passes but completed three of them for 87 yards and two touchdowns.

But, it was in punt-returns that Winnipeg enjoyed an amazing margin. The Winnipegs ran back Hamilton kicks for a total of 367 YARDS! The Hamiltons ran back Winnipeg kicks for only 95 yards.

Even veteran reporters remember only vaguely that little Fritz Hanson picked up one Hamilton punt and sprinted 78 yards for a touchdown. Those reporters have forgotten that Hanson ran back another kick for 50 yards and, on two other occasions, had runs of 45 yards. In aggregate, the Winnipegs gained 579 yards, compared with 181 yards gained by the Hamiltons.

It was in that afternoon that the Grey Cup Final reached maturity—it became the one annual sports event in which The East and The West could meet on equal terms. Unfortunately, the architects of the Canadian Rugby Union weren't visionaries who deliberately planned this unique sports spectacle—a multi-million-dollar plum was dropped right into their hands and they fumbled ignominiously.

Fantastic though it may sound, there was no Grey Cup the following year. Regina upset the champion Winnipegs and the Canadian Rugby Union ruled smugly that six of the Regina Players were United States citizens who had been resident in Canada for less than a year and, thus, were ineligible to play. The Reginas refused to come East without their six imports and there were angry mutterings of secession throughout The West.



Uniforms and players have changed over the years . . . but game's patterns of play remain constant.

Fortunately for the Canadian Rugby Union, the Winnipegs had sniffed the sweet scent of success and, when they won their own league in 1937, they came East to play the Toronto Argonauts. Argonauts won, 4-3, before a big crowd in University of Toronto Stadium. The Winnipegs came East again in 1938 and were beaten badly by Argonauts but there was a full house at University of Toronto Stadium. The Winnipegs returned in 1939 and defeated Ottawa, 8-7, in the final minute. The game wasn't played until Saturday, December 9. The Ottawa field was covered with snow and ice and, despite near-zero weather, 13,632 spectators shivered in the stands.

But, don't go away, chaps—there was another rift in 1940.

The West must bear its share of the blame for this final one-year disruption of relations. The Westerners, with victories in two of the past four Grey Cup games, may have become slightly arrogant. The Canadian Rugby Union officials, for their part, were acting with their traditional stuffiness.

Eastern teams were playing C.R.U. rules which permitted blocking for only three

yards beyond the line of scrimmage. For several seasons, the Western teams had been permitting blocking for 10 yards beyond the scrimmage-line. However, the Western teams reverted to C.R.U. rules in Grey Cup Games.

The "Old Guard" of The C.R.U. bulled through a resolution that Western teams must play C.R.U. rules IN THEIR OWN WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES in 1940—or forfeit the right to compete in the Grey Cup Final. The Western teams told the C.R.U. to go to hell and they blocked merrily for 10-yards-beyond-the-scrimmage-line throughout the season.

The 1940 Grey Cup Final, stripped of its East-West glamour, was a disaster. Ottawa played a two-game series against Balmy Beach for the Canadian Championship. The first game in Toronto drew 7,000 spectators and the second game in Ottawa drew only 1,700 paid admissions.

Bombarded by the press from all sections of the country, the C.R.U. capitulated completely at the next annual meeting of that body. The C.R.U. adopted the 10-yard blocking for all teams. As further concessions to The West, it was agreed that the Grey Cup Games, in future, would be played no later than the final Saturday in November and would be played in Toronto.

The Grey Cup Game of 1941 was marked by a new spirit of cordiality. Officials of Western teams long had complained that they were snubbed by Eastern football men. When the Winnipeg team arrived at Toronto, six days before the game, they were greeted officially by the late T. H. C. "Tommy" Alison, the president of the Toronto Argonauts. The Winnipeggers were delighted and somewhat stunned—particularly since Mr. Alison's Argonauts had been eliminated, the previous day, by the Ottawa Roughriders. The 1941 final between Winnipeg and Ottawa produced one of the most thrilling of all Grey Cup games and Winnipeg won, 18-16, when George Fraser, of Ottawa, inexplicably missed a 17-yard field goal.

Although the Calgary Stampeders' win over Ottawa Roughriders in 1948 has been over-emphasized by latter-day sports historians, there is no doubt that it was an important milestone in Canadian football. For one thing, it interrupted a string of six consecutive Eastern victories and it came at a time when Western football prestige had sunk into the depths.

It was an interesting game but the play was slightly less than brilliant. The Stampeders had been superbly-conditioned by Coach Les Lear but, in a 12-7 victory, their two touchdowns resulted from mental agility, rather than from technical perfection.

The first Calgary touchdown was scored on that hoary stratagem, the "sleeper" play. The Ottawa players were arguing with officials, over a decision on a pass-play, deep in their territory. While the Ottawas were debating, the Calgary team lined up quickly and Normie Hill, an end, who had been lying on the far side of the field, suddenly leaped to his feet and cantered over the Ottawa goal line. Keith Spaith threw a forward pass to the gleeful Hill. In his excitement, Hill tripped and caught the ball while sitting on the ground.

Ottawa was leading, 7-6, in the second half, when the Roughriders committed the "skull" which settled the issue. Ottawa's Bob Paffrath threw a lateral pass in the direction of Pete Karpuk. The ball fell short and an official blew a horn, indicating that the pass was "offside"—however, such a horn did not stop play, under the 1948 rules.

Players of both teams stood politely around the bounding ball until Woodrow Wilson Strode, a lanky imported end in the employ of Calgary, picked it up, ran to midfield and lateralled to team-mate Jim Michener who was forced out of bounds at the Calgary 10-yard line. Pete Thodos scored the winning touchdown on the next play, eluding the unfortunate Mr. Karpuk on his way to the goal-line.

In retrospect, those who profited most from the Calgary win were the hat-manufacturers of Canada. Every apple-knocker who, in the course of his life, had ventured west of Fort William, turned up for the game in a ten-gallon or a five-gallon hat. In the intervening 11 years, the outsize chapeau has become the trade mark of every professional "Westerner". Even native Torontonians, who recognize a steer only when it is served on a platter, brazenly wear 10-gallon lids to Grey Cup Games.

The 500 rooters who followed the Stampeders to Toronto in 1948, set the carnival pattern which has marked all subsequent renewals of the football championship. The gaily-caparisoned Calgarians rode their horses through the Toronto streets and gave the stodgy old town a delightful shot-in-the-arm.

The 1948 invasion also did much to "humanize" Toronto, as far as the rest of Canada was concerned. Mayor Hiram McCallum accepted the western nickname of "Buck", donned one of those weed-bender hats and, since then, has worn it to all public festivities. "Buck" McCallum led a Toronto goodwill tour of Western Canada the following summer and the mission was an astounding success in the field of public relations.

There was one final upheaval, precipitated by the field conditions at University of Toronto Stadium in 1949 when Montreal Alouettes defeated Calgary Stampeders. The game was played on an ice-covered gridiron while the spectators sat in seats from which the snow had been swept only a few hours earlier. The Calgary coach, Les Lear a gentle soul whose temperature rose approximately 30 degrees in moments of stress, protested publicly that the Canadian Rugby Union should have purchased a tarpaulin to cover the field before the snowfall. The outraged cries for purchase of a tarpaulin were renewed the following year when Toronto Argonauts defeated Winnipeg in the infamous "Mud Bowl" game.

As usual, the complaints had come from

Football enthusiasts will spend $3 million in Toronto in Grey Cup week

The West and, as usual, The Canadian Rugby Union was coerced into action.

Now, the professional teams of Eastern Canada and Western Canada have taken the Grey Cup Game out of the hands of the C.R.U. The tarpaulin, which eventually was purchased by the C.R.U., was pecked to shreds by ravenous seagulls. The tarpaulin was covering the University of Toronto football field one afternoon and, according to ornithologists, the birds could see the worms through the plastic material. The Canadian National Exhibition has purchased another tarpaulin for next Saturday's game.

Come flood or blizzard, Saturday's show at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds will be a dazzling financial success. The actual gate receipts will be approximately $318,000. Additionally, sponsors will pay a total of $172,000 for television, radio and film rights.

As an added attraction, Toronto promises its visitors one of the best traffic-jams in the history of the automotive age.

PREDICTION: The West, of course!

Uninhibited Calgary supporters in Toronto for 1948 game helped convert athletic contest to spectacle.

Paul Sauve's New Deal in Quebec

by Miriam Chapin

Premier Paul Sauvé is an organization man in the old sense of getting things moving and delegating authority.

QUEBEC, THE CAPITAL of the old province, is now buzzing with officials doing their work. The new Premier, Paul Sauvé, wants them to get on with it, to make their own decisions in all departmental matters. In the past few years, when Maurice Duplessis was old and ill and tired, hundreds of minor though important projects lay stacked on his ministers' desks because they dared not undertake them without his approval, and he could not possibly deal with the increasingly burdensome affairs of the Province and of his National Union Party.

At his first Dominion-Provincial conference. Sauvé with Federal Ministers Fleming, Nowlan.

Now things are different. Sauvé is above all else an organization man, in the old-fashioned sense of believing in organization as a means of getting things moving, of delegating authority to carry out policies determined at the top. He is an excellent administrator, who likes to see the political machine run smoothly. Himself no zealot for routine labor, he intends to streamline so far as possible both legislation and civil service. Thus he has undertaken to have made an examination of the civil service to define jobs and has already raised salaries.

He wants his cabinet ministers to submit their reports at the opening of Parliament, as required by law, so that they may be considered before new bills are introduced and appropriations allotted. He expects to propose legislation to permit municipalities to impose sales taxes without submitting special individual bills to Parliament, which have wasted time and money on routine hearings. While constantly repeating that he will follow all his predecessor's policies, he daily discloses new ones.

Sauvé is an organization man in another sense. He is no reformer. He grew up politically in National Union, he has been part of it all his political life, he believes that the way he has seen it managed is the way any political party has to be run. He defends firmly an official attacked by the Liberals for making a profit out of dealings with the Province. The National Union leader in each county, even those defeated for election last time, is still the man to see if a town or a school or a hospital wants a favor. The changes Sauvé makes in any field will not be fundamental ones, at least not by his intention.

He is in his forties, and he can look forward confidently to many years in power. Unless some political earthquake occurs, the Liberals have less hope now of taking power in Quebec than before the death of the late Premier, for Sauvé is less vulnerable than his predecessor. Drapeau and his Civic Action League, though making an impression with demands for better schools, will be limited to action in Montreal.

The Liberals may benefit—have already benefited in one way—from the blow to their hopes, because they are now forced to define their aims more sharply than ever before, and have been pushed into a position farther to the left (not so very far) than anyone would have thought possible a year ago. The young men have won their argument that you can't beat National Union without offer-

ing a clear alternative, while remaining within Quebec's nationalist climate of opinion. The old men, now deprived of the stimulus of their personal animosities toward the former Premier, are likely to be complacent toward Sauvé, but they no longer steer their party.

First and most striking of the proposals put forward by the Liberals as a result of their recent convention is the nationalization (provincialization) of the natural gas network. Last year it was detached from publicly owned Hydro-Quebec and sold to a company which is partly American controlled. The transaction was accompanied by accusations that cabinet ministers profited from the deal. The Liberals also promise to reform the labor laws, to set up a labor code, to outlaw company unions, to give women equal pay for equal work, to enact a Bill of Rights for Quebec, and to aid education. They have made their own organization more democratic than it was.

Sauvé too will be gracious to the labor unions, at least until after the election expected next June. He will meet their representatives and talk with them politely; organized labor is being adjured by some of its leaders not to heed any such siren songs. Sauvé will give concessions to cut the ground from under his opponents, as good politicians have done since the days of Hammurabi, without jeopardizing the flow of funds that helps win at the polls. While he is a good speaker, he is no demagogue. He will give reasoned addresses, which will not use appeals to nationalism, religion and anti-communism to sweep a crowd with him, though he leaves no doubt of his support for such sentiments. His methods will be relaxed, but effective.

Some policies have changed already. One concerns the attitude toward education for women. The boys' classical colleges, private schools run by the religious orders as an essential part of Quebec's educational system, have long received annual grants from the Provincial Government. The few classical colleges for girls have never had such grants. This fall they got them.

After all, M. Sauvé has an attractive and intelligent wife who campaigned for him in 1944 when he was overseas, and kept his seat for him. He has two daughters (a son as well) who are being educated in Quebec. He is in no position to deny women a chance to participate in political life, or the right to a superior education. When he gets around to it, he may make some alterations in Quebec's ancient laws concerning married women's rights to manage their own legal and business affairs. One doesn't have to be an ardent feminist to perceive that times have changed and laws must take account of the changes.

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Paul Sauve's New Deal in Quebec

by Miriam Chapin

Premier Paul Sauvé is an organization man in the old sense of getting things moving and delegating authority.

QUEBEC, THE CAPITAL of the old province, is now buzzing with officials doing their work. The new Premier, Paul Sauvé, wants them to get on with it, to make their own decisions in all departmental matters. In the past few years, when Maurice Duplessis was old and ill and tired, hundreds of minor though important projects lay stacked on his ministers' desks because they dared not undertake them without his approval, and he could not possibly deal with the increasingly burdensome affairs of the Province and of his National Union Party.

At his first Dominion-Provincial conference. Sauvé with Federal Ministers Fleming, Nowlan.

Now things are different. Sauvé is above all else an organization man, in the old-fashioned sense of believing in organization as a means of getting things moving, of delegating authority to carry out policies determined at the top. He is an excellent administrator, who likes to see the political machine run smoothly. Himself no zealot for routine labor, he intends to streamline so far as possible both legislation and civil service. Thus he has undertaken to have made an examination of the civil service to define jobs and has already raised salaries.

He wants his cabinet ministers to submit their reports at the opening of Parliament, as required by law, so that they may be considered before new bills are introduced and appropriations allotted. He expects to propose legislation to permit municipalities to impose sales taxes without submitting special individual bills to Parliament, which have wasted time and money on routine hearings. While constantly repeating that he will follow all his predecessor's policies, he daily discloses new ones.

Sauvé is an organization man in another sense. He is no reformer. He grew up politically in National Union, he has been part of it all his political life, he believes that the way he has seen it managed is the way any political party has to be run. He defends firmly an official attacked by the Liberals for making a profit out of dealings with the Province. The National Union leader in each county, even those defeated for election last time, is still the man to see if a town or a school or a hospital wants a favor. The changes Sauvé makes in any field will not be fundamental ones, at least not by his intention.

He is in his forties, and he can look forward confidently to many years in power. Unless some political earthquake occurs, the Liberals have less hope now of taking power in Quebec than before the death of the late Premier, for Sauvé is less vulnerable than his predecessor. Drapeau and his Civic Action League, though making an impression with demands for better schools, will be limited to action in Montreal.

The Liberals may benefit—have already benefited in one way—from the blow to their hopes, because they are now forced to define their aims more sharply than ever before, and have been pushed into a position farther to the left (not so very far) than anyone would have thought possible a year ago. The young men have won their argument that you can't beat National Union without offer-

ing a clear alternative, while remaining within Quebec's nationalist climate of opinion. The old men, now deprived of the stimulus of their personal animosities toward the former Premier, are likely to be complacent toward Sauvé, but they no longer steer their party.

First and most striking of the proposals put forward by the Liberals as a result of their recent convention is the nationalization (provincialization) of the natural gas network. Last year it was detached from publicly owned Hydro-Quebec and sold to a company which is partly American controlled. The transaction was accompanied by accusations that cabinet ministers profited from the deal. The Liberals also promise to reform the labor laws, to set up a labor code, to outlaw company unions, to give women equal pay for equal work, to enact a Bill of Rights for Quebec, and to aid education. They have made their own organization more democratic than it was.

Sauvé too will be gracious to the labor unions, at least until after the election expected next June. He will meet their representatives and talk with them politely; organized labor is being adjured by some of its leaders not to heed any such siren songs. Sauvé will give concessions to cut the ground from under his opponents, as good politicians have done since the days of Hammurabi, without jeopardizing the flow of funds that helps win at the polls. While he is a good speaker, he is no demagogue. He will give reasoned addresses, which will not use appeals to nationalism, religion and anti-communism to sweep a crowd with him, though he leaves no doubt of his support for such sentiments. His methods will be relaxed, but effective.

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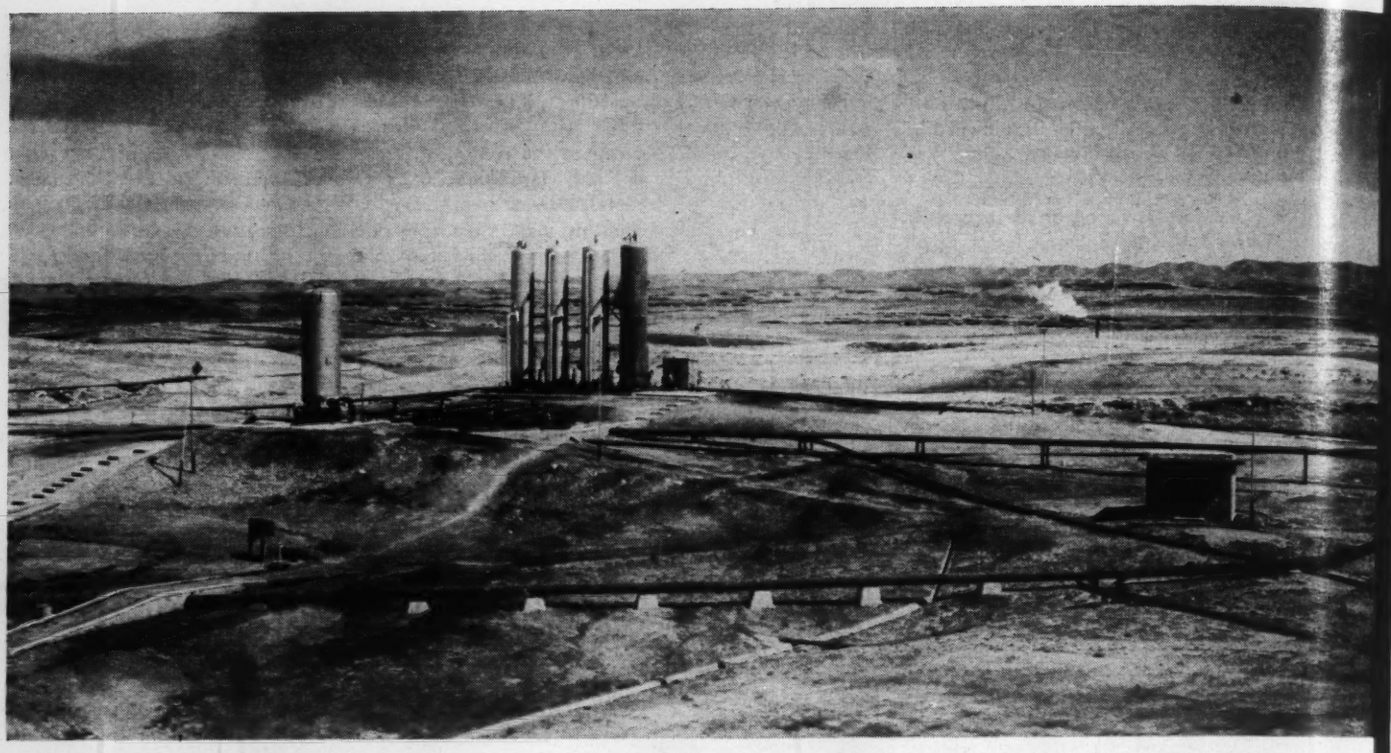


Middle East oil holds critical position in world oil strategy. Shown is Kirkuk refinery of Iraq Petroleum Co.

New Cold War on the Oil Front

by Walter R. Dent

"THE COLD WAR is becoming slimy with oil." That is how one British oil authority described the tense international trade war in oil developing through the world right now. Still another expert claimed that the worst mistake anyone could make at the present time would be to start any large oil development program. "Hold things the way they are now," is how he puts it, "you'll be able to buy oil cheaper than you can produce it in the not-too-distant future. Don't forget that 10,000 million barrels of oil reserves were discovered in the Free World alone last year."

These men did not base their conclusions on this fact alone however but on some stark realities that have to be faced sooner or later by the people of the Free World—the first and probably the most vital of these is the entrance of the French Government into the field of private enterprise when it took shares in a French company that had built a pipeline from central Algeria to the port of Bougie on the Mediterranean sea. It is said that the proven reserves of this Algerian field are 7000 million barrels, much of it high gravity crude oil free from sulphur and other minerals. This pipeline is now delivering around 100,000 barrels per day. It is hoped that it will deliver about 250,000 barrels per day when more wells are brought into production in the next few months.

Oil consumption in France is around 550,000 barrels per day with France itself producing 40,000 barrels daily so that there is plenty of room for expansion. Up to now the government has had to find solid currency or gold for the delivery of the 500,000 barrels per day it needed, currency to the value of $400 millions a year.

The French Government also has a 35% interest in a private company known as "Compagnie Francais des Petroles." This is the only all-French refining company in Europe and it has an interest in the Iraq Petroleum group which has a production of some 900,000 barrels a day. It also has an interest in the Iran Consortium which has an output of around 850,000 barrels per day. It is thought that France will improve her financial interest in Iranian and Iraqian companies to the extent that she will completely control their output.

There is good reason for all this planning for France hopes to sell her surplus oil from the Algerian, Iranian and Iraqian wells to the European common market countries. These nations have agreed among themselves to a ten per cent annual tariff reduction over a period of years until they become an actual free trade area. This means of course that Italy, West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg will allow French oil into their countries at a lower duty than that charged to other nations. This, as France sees it, is her big opportunity to get back on her financial feet.

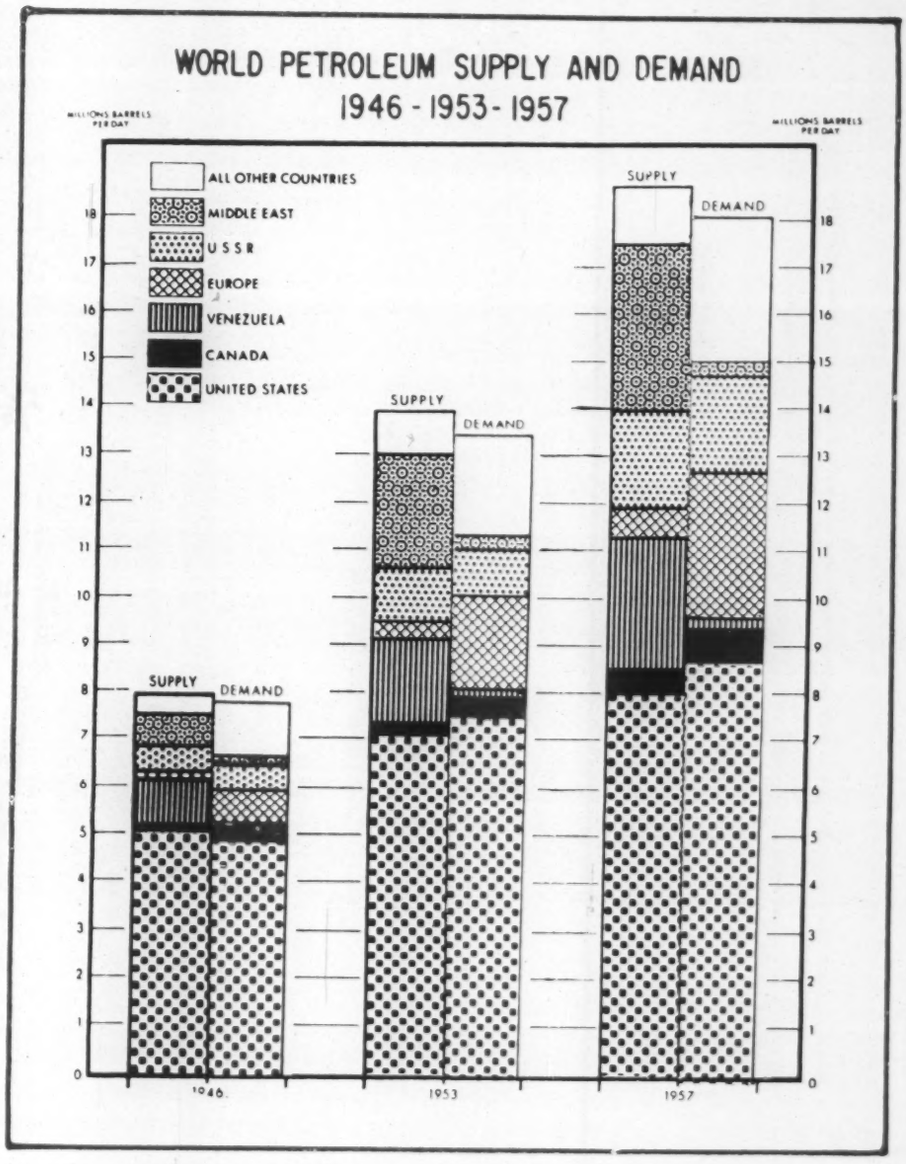
The big international companies that control most of the oil coming from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia are somewhat disturbed at this situation for they own most of the big refining plants now operating in France and the other Common Market Nations. Up to now they have been processing the high sulphur content oils coming from the Middle East and Venezuela. These have a high fuel oil yield which was easily sold in France. As they see it France is going to have to produce a surplus of gasoline in order to get the fuel oil she needs, which will consequently affect the world market prices of gasoline.

France is only one facet of this new problem confronting the world, however, for Russia, which has been carrying on an intensive program of discovery and development of oil and natural gas, has already moved in on European and world markets. She is selling gasoline to practically every nation of Europe, Spain and Portugal being the exceptions. She is selling at least 30,000 barrels per day to Finland, France and West Germany.

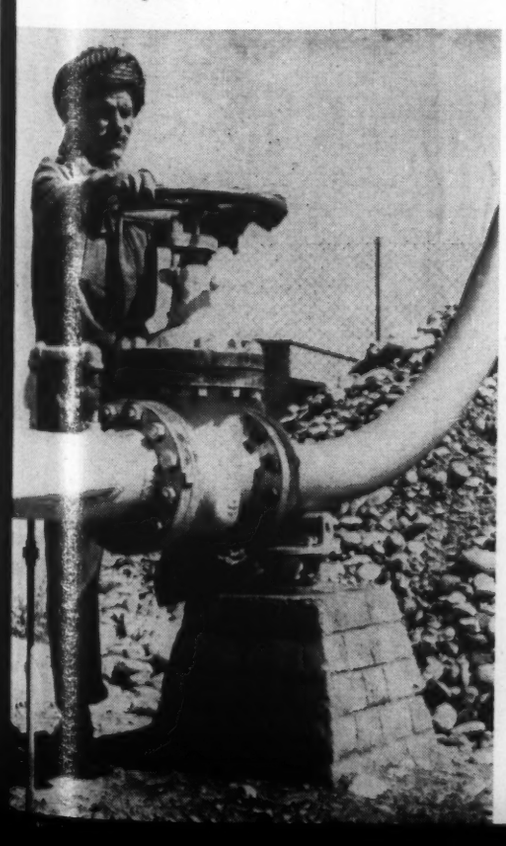
Just recently some experts made the startling discovery that the USSR was now exporting around 300,000 barrels of gasoline per day. This means that she now has firm business contacts at many strategic points throughout the world. And, owing to intensive oil development campaign since the war, production has risen from 575,000 barrels per day in 1946 to 1,730,000 barrels per day in 1959.

One other fact about the USSR oil program is that as the government has complete control over the economy it can direct and control its use and sale. In the U.S., for example, a lot of people have switched from the use of coal to fuel oil in heating. In Russia the state insists that the people use coal for heating unless they have natural gas piped into the territory. Not only that but it also controls the use and number of cars and trucks. This releases far more oil for export than the countries who have no such controls.

Ever since the Suez Canal crisis the USSR has been impressed with the use of oil as an economic weapon. She broods upon the fact that if she sold Europe all her oil and gas, she would have an economic weapon that might come in very useful. That is why Russia is developing a vast pipeline system from the Baku region in Central Russia where one of the world's most prolific oil-producing areas has been developed.



Critical European dependence on imported oil is shown in chart.



Shut-off of Middle East oil to Europe is ever-present Arab political threat.

There is also a pipeline already started that heads directly to the borders of Europe with a branch from it going to the shores of the Baltic Sea. (The fact that the French have completed their pipeline does not seem to worry the USSR. She is probably aware of French costs of production, which in the Sahara are very high.)

There were some people who thought that this huge pipeline might be held up because Russia was unable to obtain large diameter pipe from the U.S. The fact is, however, that she is now buying pipe from Germany and is preparing to produce it on a large scale in Russia. It seems that the USSR's steel production has now reached a whopping 60 million tons a year. This is not as big as the U.S. production of 85 million tons but it gives the Russians plenty for their needs. They are also producing all the oil equipment they need, shown by the fact that they sold the Argentine Government $100 million worth last year.

The Russian oil fields also contain natural gas which is being piped out to the nearest towns and cities for heating and manufacturing purposes. It is said that the U.S. helped in the development of this field by sending some refineries there in the days of lend-lease.

The USSR production may not look very big against the 7,200,000 barrels that the U.S. turns out every day but it is not so much what you produce that matters but the quantity you have for export. The facts are that the U.S. also buys 1,010,000 barrels from Venezuela and 300,000 barrels per day from the Middle East. That is why tight government control by the Russians of both their own and their satellites' production of oil is so important in the cold war on oil now beginning. It gives them much more oil for export in proportion to population than the U.S.

The USSR has just recently signed a trade agreement with India, for example, which gives her a monopoly on the sale of oil in that country. The deal stipulates that the Soviets will take goods instead of money for any credits given to India and

From 35,000 barrels a day in 1953, oil exports by Russia this year are expected to reach 250,000 bbls. a day.

also in exchange for the sale of oil. Russia has agreed to take tea, shoes, hides, skins, raw jute and similar items and there is no doubt that this will create a bond between the two nations. Egypt has also a deal along the same lines and is one of Russia's best customers, taking 50,000 barrels a day.

Again the USSR has been shipping small quantities of gasoline to Turkey, Libya, Uruguay, Brazil, Finland and other small nations. Thus it can be seen that she has established markets or is beginning to start them in many strategic spots throughout the world. It is said that she is even selling oil in Morocco.

In 1953 the total oil exports from the Soviet bloc amounted to 35,000 barrels per day. The next year exports jumped to 95,000 barrels and held at that level until 1955. In 1956 they jumped again to 116,000 barrels per day. In 1957 they averaged 170,400 barrels per day. In 1958 the figures reached 245,000 barrels per day and this year are supposed to be even higher.

This may not look much against the Middle East production and export of 3,700,000 barrels per day or of Venezuelan production of 2,465,000 per day but the increase from 1953 is very significant and with the building of the pipeline from the Baku region to Europe and the use of the huge new tankers it is going to take a tremendous jump within the next two years.

As France and Russia follow through with their plans in Europe some of the Middle Eastern producers will have to find new markets. If they don't, and the wells have to be cut off, then there is nothing more certain than there will be serious disturbances in Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Even then if this cold war were limited to oil it would not be so drastic. But the fact is that the Russians will also be using oil as a weapon in the general economic war between the East and the West. They demonstrated this recently when they started to barter oil for other products.

At first they started to barter only with nations who had surpluses. It was at this time that they even asked Canada to trade wheat for oil and tried to obtain agreements with Turkey and Libya. When they were none too successful in this they lowered the bars still more and started to make barter deals with anyone who was willing to trade with them for oil. They would take the products traded for oil and sell these where they could get the best deal for them, not seeming to know or care they were creating economic upheavals as they did so. This left Canada's aluminum in surplus supply at one time. The USSR also began to take products from her satellites and dump them on the world markets with oftimes disastrous results.

The item of the microscopes is a shining example of this. One of Russia's satellites made a huge quantity of student microscopes. Russia traded oil for them and then sold them to U.S. distributors at 15 to 20% lower than the price asked by a leading U.S. manufacturer.

Although the microscopes were not as well polished as similar U.S. instruments, they were of good quality and sold readily at the price asked. The result was the U.S. manufacturer lost a good deal of his local market and had to lay off employees. It is claimed tht Russia is doing this now on a larger scale with certain metals.

Experts say that a world oil surplus can and will lead to many economic troubles if not watched carefully, just as the dumping of Russian oil and grain on the markets of the world was one of the factors in the depression of the thirties.

One thing is certain: The fight between Russia and France for the control of the oil markets of Europe will bring a new phase in the cold war. And the private oil companies will find such competition very tough to deal with.

Trouble on the Roof of the World

by Michael Brecher

IT IS NO LONGER fashionable in Delhi to wax eloquent about the "2,000 years of peace" between India and China. Nor is there unqualified faith in the "Five Principles of Co-existence" which were framed by Nehru and Chou En-lai in 1954 as the basis of future Sino-Indian relations. Chinese leaders continue to invoke the dogma of perpetual peace and still pay tribute to the *Panch Sheel*. But there is a hollow tone to their declarations today, in the light of recent deeds and claims relating to the Himalayan frontiers.

The latest episode was a deep Chinese thrust into Ladakh, the eastern province of Indian-controlled Kashmir, in the latter part of October. Nine Indians were killed and ten taken prisoner in a clash near the 18,000 foot Kong Ka Pass. Each side denied responsibility and asserted that the incident took place within its territory. In fact, the scene was about forty miles west of the traditional line separating Ladakh from Tibet. However, Peking had anticipated this by issuing maps which laid claim to 6,000 square miles of Ladakh, or "little Tibet" as the Chinese call it.

Rarely has Indian public opinion been so aroused by an international issue. The *Times of India* termed some counteraction "imperative", including the possibility of severing diplomatic relations. The *Indian Express* accused China of designs against India as a whole and made a strong plea for "punitive action against the violators of our frontiers". Even the *Hindustan Times*, which has long reflected the views of the ruling Congress Party, was outspoken. Noting that inaction might encourage the Chinese to enlarge their demands, which in turn would leave India no alternative but a declaration of war, it urged a "limited reprisal".

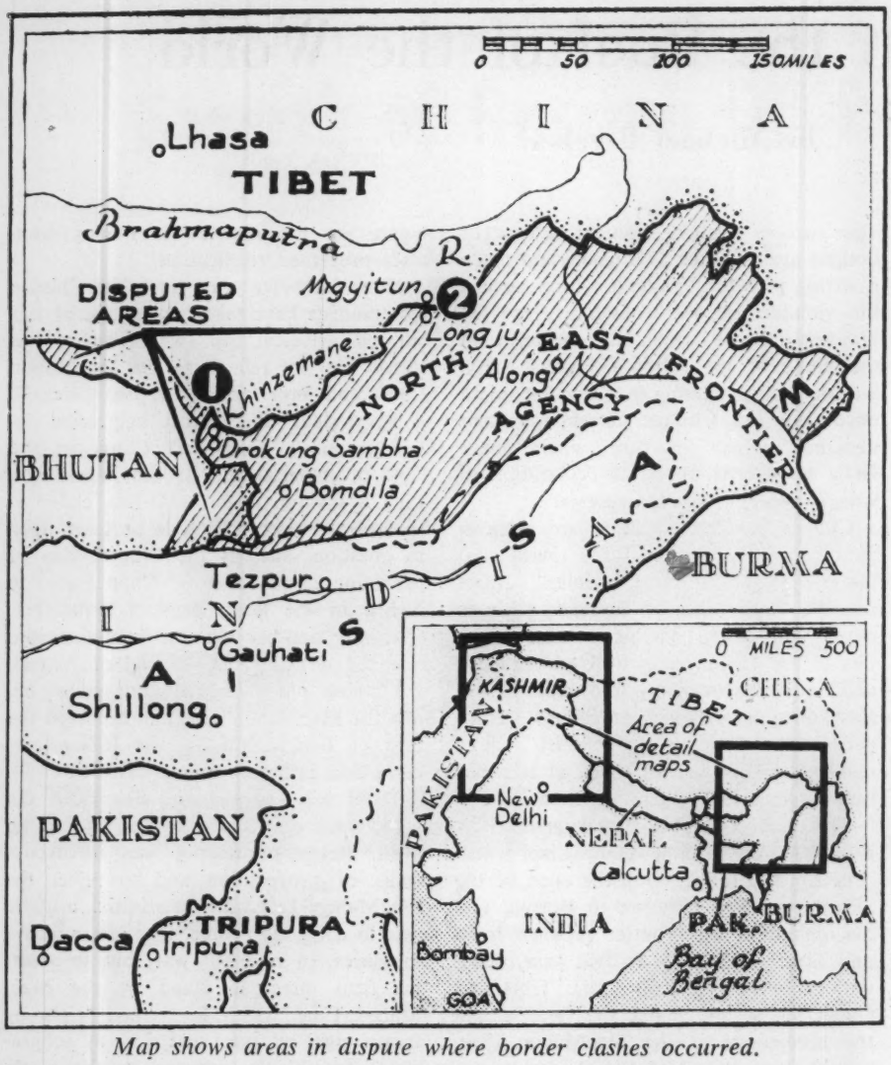
China's territorial claims are extravagant, indeed; and its methods reveal contempt for the "Five Principles". Apart from a huge slice of Ladakh, Chinese maps include in Peking's realm small bits of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh and, most provocatively, the entire North East Frontier Agency (NEFA). Altogether, the Chinese Communist regime demands 40,000 square miles of territory hitherto-accepted as part of India.

The claim to NEFA is accompanied by a rejection of the MacMahon Line, which runs for 800 miles along the crest of the Himalayas, from Bhutan to Burma, and has served as the frontier between India and Tibet since 1914. In that year, negotiations between British India, Tibet and China let to the Simla Convention and the acceptance of the MacMahon Line, named after the chief British representative, Sir Arthur Henry MacMahon. The Chinese delegation initialed the agreement, but disturbances in Peking soon after prevented ratification.

Now, forty-five years later, the Chinese Communists have taken advantage of this curious historical gap (which Nehru has stated was not related to the MacMahon Line) and have termed the line "illegal", a by-product of "British aggressive intent" against Tibet and China in the "age of imperialism". If the MacMahon Line is invalid, then the Indian claim to sovereignty over NEFA is at least open to question. Such is the Chinese line of reasoning as conveyed by Chou En-lai to Nehru in the tense days of September, following another Chinese incursion into disputed territory. At the end of August, a Chinese patrol moved four miles below the MacMahon Line and occupied the post of Longju, ousting the Indian garrison and inflicting minor casualties.

Delhi was shocked and demanded the withdrawal of Chinese troops, but to no avail. Peking's response was to accuse India of provocation and to reject the MacMahon Line. Nehru's initial attitude was to calm his people, to reject punitive measures, to rule out war, but to assert his firm intent to stand by the MacMahon Line, which he termed "right by treaty, right by usage and right by geography". By this he referred to the Simla Convention of 1914, the fact that China had not challenged the line for almost

Public opinion in India has been in advance of Nehru and his government. Demonstration in New Delhi.



Map shows areas in dispute where border clashes occurred.

half a century, and the criterion used to demarcate a frontier along the ground. He expressed a willingness to make marginal adjustments, but no more.

Throughout the crisis, the Indian Prime Minister urged peaceful settlement by negotiation, and moderation without appeasement. Even after the Ladakh raid, he rejected war as a counsel of despair. Yet, with each passing week, his words and deeds hardened. In a pungent letter to the Chinese Premier on September 26th, Nehru did not conceal his "great shock" at Peking's demands and actions, particularly in the light of the "Five Principles", India's befriending of the Communist regime, and the Sino-Indian treaty of 1954, which presumably settled all border disputes. To raise them anew was an act of bad faith. He also stressed that no negotiations were possible until Chinese troops were withdrawn from all occupied posts and territory.

Early in October, he publicly warned China that any further intrusions would be "fully resisted". He also deplored Peking's "aggressive mentality" and reminded the Chinese of their "imperialist past". In the realm of action, he was cautious lest war result by accident; but he did act. Ladakh was placed under direct army control; and reinforcements were sent to exposed points along India's "Northern Wall", which Chinese expansionists refer to as "the five fingers of Tibet".

By this they mean NEFA, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal and Ladakh. Parts of Bhutan and Sikkim are shown as China in Peking's maps, and both were long tributaries of the Chinese Empire. They have been Indian protectorates in recent years. Nehru's firm declaration at the end of August, 1959, that India would come to their support if attacked had the desired effect; Chou formally acknowledged their territorial integrity and India's special relationship to them. Nepal has been conspicuously omitted in the recent crisis. Suffice it to note that Nehru has frequently extended the same pledge of military aid, in the strongest possible terms, and that India is firmly entrenched in the land of the Gurkhas, with a military training mission, civil servants, economic aid and new roads linking it with India. Hence, the conflict at present is over the two extremes along the Himalayan frontier, Ladakh and NEFA.

Indian indignation over Chinese territorial claims and border raids is almost universal. The Congress Party, of course, followed Nehru's lead, with some sections pressing for stronger action by the Government. Even before the Ladakh incident, the moderate left-wing Praja (People's) Socialist Party termed China "drunk with her military might and emboldened by the success of her aggression in Tibet". Peking's policy was "the gravest threat to peace in Asia", and India must demand "unequivocal acceptance of the MacMahon Line as the prerequisite of any negotiation". This reaction was expected from the P.S.P. But the response of the Communist Party of India was not. Indeed, the Communists are badly split over this issue of Indian "national interests".

The national executive committee of the C.P.I. refused to condemn Chinese incursions and hedged on the MacMahon Line: "negotiation without insistence on prior claims". By contrast, S. A. Dange, leader of the powerful Maharashtra (southern Bombay) group, and E.M.S. Nambudiripad, former Chief Minister of Kerala, endorsed the Praja Socialist resolution, with full backing of the MacMahon Line. And A. K. Gopalan, deputy leader of the Communist parliamentary group, denounced the Ladakh raid as "shocking"; he also warned Peking that further raids would lose China the friendship of the Indian people. Ajoy Ghosh, the party's Secretary-General, went to Moscow in the midst of the crisis, reportedly to seek Soviet mediation.

Nehru and guest, the Dalai Lama.

Dalai and Panchen Lamas before split.

The Soviets have, in fact, utilized their good offices from afar, on two occasions. On September 9th, *Tass* urged a quick and peaceful settlement. It avoided support of either side, termed the tension deplorable, and ascribed it to Western interests desirous of continuing the cold war. Then, at the end of October, Khrushchov told the Supreme Soviet that Russia "greatly regretted" the tension and would be "glad" if the incidents were not repeated and if the border disputes were settled peacefully. What he told the Chinese on his visit to Peking remains undisclosed; but it seems reasonable to infer that he urged moderation, lest India be alienated irrevocably. As for the Communists within India, there can be little doubt that Chinese actions have seriously weakened their popular hold—except in those cases like Bombay and Kerala, where their leaders deviated from the party line, perhaps not without prior agreement.

At the outset of the crisis, a long-smouldering personal clash between the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Defense Minister Krishna Menon came into the open. At the beginning of September, General Thimayya resigned, ostensibly because of Menon's interference in the matter of promotions. Under pressure from the Prime Minister, the resignation was withdrawn within twenty-four hours. Nehru ascribed the incident to "temperamental differences". But in addition, there appears to have been a basic disagreement on policy towards China. The Army had prepared an appreciation paper on India's "Northern Wall", pointing up grave weaknesses, but Menon had ignored the recommendations.

Yet, the unpredictable right-hand man of Nehru did come around. Even before the Ladakh raid, he declared in New York that China was guilty of "aggression", that Nehru would seek a peaceful settlement but would not "go begging for peace", and that "there will be no unnecessary bellicosity from our side but there will be no subservience". Whether this change in public posture was due to national pride or to Nehru's prodding, the damage to army morale remains.

The most mysterious aspect of the crisis is the Chinese motive(s). Why did Peking antagonize its most steadfast friend in the non-Communist world? The timing of the initial raid into NEFA suggested a desire to undermine the impending Khrushchov-Eisenhower talks lest Chinese interests be sacrificed on the altar of "peace". However, throughout the Soviet Premier's visit to the United States, the Himalayan front was exceptionally quiet. It may well be that the Chinese wish to keep things at the boil, but why choose India? One must look elsewhere for light on this question. Some view the raids as a diversion from internal woes, but there is no evidence to support this speculation. Nor is it sound to attribute it to ideological compulsions, for Mao is a master at pragmatic adaption of Marxism. Rather, the key must be sought in terms of the Tibetan revolt last spring.

Until that event, the Sino-Indian frontier was quiet. The Chinese Communists had "liberated" Tibet in 1950, but until 1959 Peking had tacitly accepted the MacMahon Line. Furthermore, no Chinese troops were sent to the Indian border until after the Tibetan revolt. As for Ladakh, a road had been built by the Chinese in 1957, but the area was inaccessible, and no raids were made. Suddenly, there erupted the rebellion on "the roof of the world". The Dalai Lama fled to India, and with him thousands of refugees. All were granted asylum, and India did not take kindly to the Chinese suppression of the rising. Peking was annoyed and made its feelings known.

Even Nehru was severely criticised, in a lengthy article entitled "The Revolution in Tibet and Nehru's Philosophy". China's unqualified sovereignty over Tibet was affirmed and India was warned that its territorial integrity could be undermined from across the border. All through the summer, Indian traders in Tibet were maltreated, as were pilgrims and monks from Ladakh; attempts were even made to denationalize long-time Indian residents of Lhasa. Then came the raid into NEFA, the denunciation of the MacMahon Line and the Ladakh incident. Everything points to Peking's chagrin at Delhi's kindness to the Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees. At the same time, this provided Peking with an opportunity to activate the dormant dispute over the frontiers. Persistent Chinese pressure may also reflect the ascendancy of extremists in Peking who seized upon the Tibetan revolt to challenge Chou En-lai's policy of friendship with India.

Defence Minister Menon ignored Army.

Whatever the motive(s), the effect on Sino-Indian relations is unmistakable. Communist China has lost the large fund of goodwill which had been created during the last decade. The hollowness of *Panch Sheel,* at least as it relates to the Himalayan frontiers, has been revealed. Long-concealed friction and rivalry have come into the open. Mistrust reigns. There will not be a major war between the giants of Asia, probably not even a break in diplomatic relations, but India may meet force more effectively should another incident occur. The struggle over the border is likely to be involved and prolonged.

Not only has India's goodwill been lost. Throughout Southeast Asia there has been a return to fear and distrust of the awakened dragon. For a few years, the Bandung spirit enabled China to establish a reputation for tolerance and good neighborliness in the area. Now, the Tibetan revolt and the border raids into India have destroyed this image.

One beneficial effect is the thaw in Indo-Pakistani relations. Just after the first raid into NEFA, Nehru and President Ayub Khan met in an atmosphere of unusual cordiality. The upshot was an agreement to conduct their relations on a rational and planned basis. In the middle of October, agreement was reached on all border disputes affecting East Pakistan and the neighboring Indian States of West Bengal and Assam. Somewhat earlier, patient negotiation under the auspices of the World Bank led to an agreement "in principle" on the vital canal waters dispute. The common danger from China will now facilitate a final solution. There remains the Kashmir question, the Gordian knot in Indo-Pakistani relations. Until that is cut, no final reconciliation of the successors to the British Raj seems possible; and a solution to that problem still seems distant. Nevertheless, those forces in both countries which have long hoped for a *rapprochement* may take new heart from the China threat and the new moderation in Delhi and Karachi.

Does this presage India's abandonment of non-alignment? The evidence suggests almost certainly not, in the sense of Delhi joining CENTO or some other Western grouping. India's stake in neutralism is too deep and too vital. It lies at the root of her foreign policy and much of her thinking.

Strange has been the course of world politics during the autumn of 1959. In the West, the storm over Berlin has abated. In the East, however, the political barometer has reversed course. There, a lull after the Tibetan revolt has given way to sharp conflict in the Himalayas. We are witnessing, then, a most unusual spectacle: two bitter enemies, America and Russia, move towards a *modus vivendi,* while two erstwhile friends, India and China, engage each other along a 2,500 mile arc of Central Asia. The first development was not entirely unexpected. The second seemed remote. But its reality and significance can no longer be ignored.

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by John A. Irving

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IT IS SURPRISING that even the most careful observers of the political scene in Canada have failed to notice that a new theme—the hard-selling of capitalism—has appeared in the Prime Minister's repertoire of ideas. Several of Mr. Diefenbaker's recent speeches, and especially those given in Chicago, in Toronto, and during his late summer trip to British Columbia have reflected this new theme.

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American service capitalism, as Mr. Miller interprets it, "participates in producing economic progress through social justice by democratic means". What are the obstacles to the spread of capitalistic ideals throughout the world? The central problem is one of communication. But other important obstacles include the problem of land tenure, neutralistic attitudes in south and south-east Asia, the fear of inflation, the development of monopolies and cartels, the misrepresentation of capitalistic values by Hollywood, and an instinctive human resistance to social change.

Can these obstacles be overcome? Mr. Miller believes—and believes passionately—that government agencies cannot do the job alone. He is, in fact, as sceptical as a Laurier Liberal of the efficacy of state intervention on behalf of the interests and values of capitalism.

If capitalism is to meet the world-wide challenge of communism, we are told that two things are needful. First, all of us, without exception, must rededicate ourselves to capitalistic principles. Second, all of us, without exception, must become aware of and use public relations techniques.

As might be expected, Mr. Miller believes that business men, and especially business men abroad, are the best possible emissaries of capitalism. But he also believes that many other types of individuals, provided they are dedicated to the principles of capitalism, can make a significant contribution in the world-wide battle for the emotions of men. He calls upon tourists and missionaries, professors and boy scouts to make common cause with labor leaders and pamphleteers, Junior Chambers of Commerce and Service Clubs in his all out hard-selling campaign for service capitalism. It would be surprising if Raymond Miller's evangelistic zeal did not make a profound impression upon a dynamic Tory Radical like John Diefenbaker!

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During his extensive travels Mr. Miller talked with many people who were convinced that under the capitalistic system it is impossible to curb inflation without government intervention. In rejecting ideas of government intervention, Mr. Miller appeals to responsible capitalism to solve the problem of inflation. This is, perhaps, a slightly more constructive approach than blaming chartered banks for monetary difficulties. But it is surely naive for Mr. Miller to suggest that the persistent inflationary tendencies of capitalism can be cured, either at home or abroad, by a greater development of mutual insurance companies!

Mr. Diefenbaker would also be well advised not to take too seriously Mr. Miller's optimistic conclusions concerning the respective roles of the state and big business in promoting the solution of international problems. It is certainly true that the ethno-centric attitudes of Westerners in foreign countries have created much hostility to the capitalistic way of life. But it would be an egregious error to suppose that business interests and individuals, however well-intentioned and idealistic, can solve international problems without the massive intervention of the State Power. Many thoughtful Canadians of all political parties have been deeply concerned by the present government's casual attitude to international affairs. It is to be feared that Mr. Miller's ideas will accentuate, rather than correct, this situation.

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Tropical note reaches even city centres.

A Luau, or native feast, is high spot for all visitors.

Helpful Hints fo a

by Richar Ma

Part of the charming civic centre of the City of Honolulu.

WHAT FLORIDA AND THE CARIBBEAN are to Canadians in the East, so is Hawaii to Westerners. If you can't locate your friend who lives in Winnipeg or west of it this winter, ten chances to one he will be soaking up Pacific sunshine. Here are some tips on a Hawaiian vacation as compiled by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

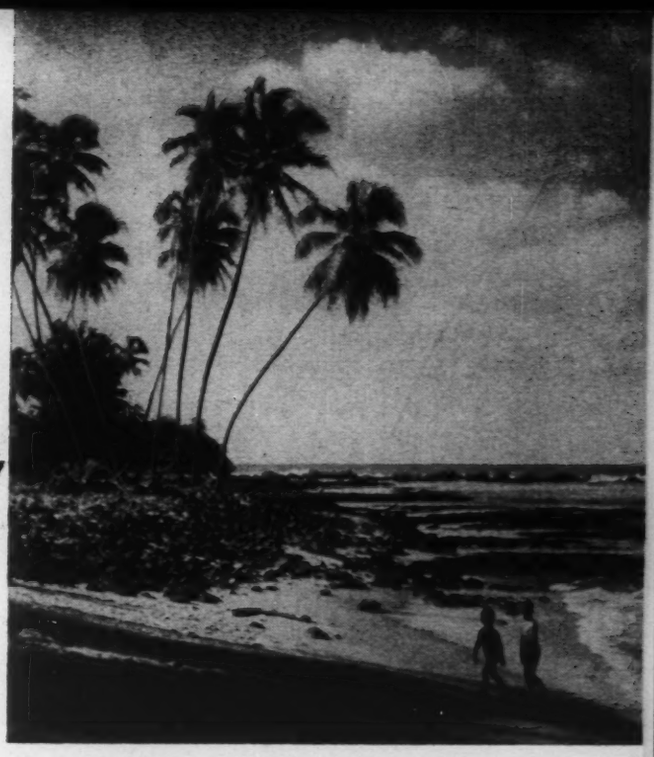
Price: a Hawaiian vacation now can be arranged to fit almost any budget. There are eight-day economy tours under $300. By ship, there are tours for as little as $325. Price varies according to accommodations and length of stay, ranging all the way up to luxury vacations. Check your travel agent or carrier.

Transportation: by air it takes from eight to 11 hours depending upon the port of departure (8-9½ from Vancouver). By ship, it's four and one-half days. Air fares range from $116 economy, $125 tourist and $168 first class, all one way. Cruise liner fares range from $145 one way to $1,265 for Lanai suites for two.

Facilities: there are more than 100 hotels in Hawaii. Sixty-two of them are at Waikiki, ranging in size from a few units to several hundred rooms. Prices range from $2.50 to $30 per day, or more for de luxe or penthouse suites. There are 37 resort hotels on the Neighbor islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai with comparable price rages. Some of the latter are on the American plan. Apartments and bungalows are available at Waikiki and on Neighbor islands. Several large co-operative apartments are being built up at Waikiki.

Traditional Hula girls still charm tourists.

Haleakala is world's largest extinct volcanic crater.



The peaceful Kona coast is a delight for the youngsters.

for a Hawaiian Holiday

char Macmillan

Food: again a wide range of facilities varying from Waikiki pharmacies with popular budget-priced dining rooms to restaurants and nightclubs with exotic fare for gourmets. All larger and some small hotels have dining rooms. Evening shows and entertainment at most larger establishments.

Clothes: vacationers report it is advised to buy your clothes for a Hawaiian holiday on the spot. Shops feature Hawaiian garments like the Aloha shirt, Muumuu, Holoku and Sarong.

Things to do: the beach, sun, warm surf and water sports such as outrigger canoe and catamaran rides are very popular. So are hula shows, Polynesian feasts called luaus, fishing festivals called Hukilaus, camera sightseeing, visits to a royal palace and historic Hawaiian shrines, museums, Oriental temples and tropical retreats.

Ground Transportation: Guide-driven limousines, buses and air-conditioned motor coaches are available on all islands. Also U-drive cars. Taxis are convenient. Honolulu has a fine public bus system. The city of Hilo on the Island of Hawaii has unique small buses called sampans or banana wagons locally.

Neighbor Island Tours: better than 60 per cent of the visitors to Hawaii travel to one or more of the three major Neighbor Island resorts on Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. General reaction: you haven't seen the real Hawaii until you've made the island tour. More pastoral than busy Honolulu and Waikiki on the island of Oahu, these three islands plus little Molokai offer real South Seas settings, Maui has the world's largest extinct volcanic crater, Haleakala, plus miles of lovely, unpopulated beaches. Hawaii has an active but tame volcano, two towering mountains, ranches, a black sand beach and excellent offshore big game fishing. Kauai, known as the "Garden Island", has been the setting for many movies, including "South Pacific." These islands are only minutes from Honolulu by modern, frequent inter-island air services.

Special Events: Narcissus Festival, through February; Cherry Blossom Festival, March 15 to mid-April; Festival of Pacific Folk Music, March-April; Lei Day on May 1; Kamehameha Day, June 11; Trans-Pacific Yacht race, July 4-20; Hula Festival, August 2 and 9; Aloha Week festival third week in October through mid-November on various islands.

Other features: Now an American state. U.S. currency, outstanding health record. Direct telephone communication with mainland.

Hawaii is a mixture of many races. These are girls of Chinese descent.

While air travel is quick, many still prefer the sea. SS Lurline at Honolulu.

Free Enterprise: A Government Definition

by Don Peacock

"The greatest degree of economic freedom for the individual."

WHEN PARLIAMENT CONVENES next session it will charge full-tilt into a real-life problem that only the fertile mind of a Cervantes could have imagined: it will mount a new attack upon that old enigmas the meaning of free enterprise.

And as did the fictional heroes so will Canada's Government and legislators strive mightily for reason and meaning. The task that Canada's Parliament has set itself is to revise two sections of the Combines Investigation Act; one proposed revision intended to help small businessmen compete against big businessmen and the other designed to ensure that big business does, in fact, compete at all.

Justice Minister Fulton, chief architect of the proposed legislation, has stated the Government's position:

"In Canada the government believes . . . that a free-enterprise system, depending on individual incentive spurred by competition, is the system that will yield the highest possible material standards of living and the greatest possible degree of political, economic and social freedom for the individual," he said in a Montreal speech after the legislation was introduced last session.

Critics of the legislation, although they did not have a chance to state their views in debate last session when the bill was first introduced and subsequently put over, have let it be known that they believe the legislation will make it easier for combines, mergers and monopolies to operate to the detriment of the public.

They also argue that the changes intended particularly for the benefit of small businesses will, for all practical purposes, permit resumption of resale price maintenance by manufacturers and retailers through the back door — to the consumers' detriment.

One point no one will argue is that there'll be trouble in Parliament when the legislation comes to debate. The legislation's provisions explain why.

To protect small businesses from the effects of loss-leader selling by their huge competitors, the bill would write into the Combines Investigation Act certain loopholes against a charge of resale price maintenance, a practice made illegal in 1951.

In effect, these loopholes would enable a manufacturer to stop supplying his product to any merchant persistently using it as a loss-leader item, advertising it in a misleading way, failing to provide reasonable servicing, or persistently or unfairly disparaging the value of the product.

Mr. Fulton says he has received many complaints, especially from small merchants, that loss-leader selling and certain other practices were threatening to drive many small merchants into the ground.

Many of these complaints appeared justified, he says. Yet manufacturers hesitate to stop supplying any merchants for fear of being charged with trying to exert influence on the price at which their products are retailed — that is, resale price maintenance.

Critics of the legislation say the legal defences would only provide a devious method for manufacturers to dictate the price at which retailers sell their products.

They point out that a supplier would be able to excuse his refusal to sell if, in the words of the legislation, "he satisfies the court that he had reasonable cause to believe" the above-mentioned uses — or misuses — were being made of his product.

Wouldn't the supplier be simultaneously an interested party in the transaction, its policeman and its judge? What would prevent a supplier from using the proposed conditions to discriminate against retailers who can sell his product at less than he would like it sold?

There is also a possibility of retailers banding together to force suppliers to cut off other retailers who don't toe the price line—but on legally defensible grounds, of course.

And what of the public interest?

The new legislation would enable a supplier to refuse his product to a retailer "persistently" using it as a loss-leader "not for the purpose of making a profit thereon but for purposes of advertising." Or if the product were used not for profit "but for the purpose of attracting customers to his store in the hope of selling them other articles." Where, ask the opponents, is the public interest involved here?

Fulton stated Government philosophy last June. He said the Government believes Canada's economy is healthier and sounder when as many individuals as possible are participating. The public interest in maintaining a free-enterprise system depends directly upon the extent of individual opportunity to participate in this system's decisions.

To which an opponent might reply that while certain undesirable practices, such as resale price maintenance, might help small business, it can only do so at the expense of the consumer, not the big dealer. By dictating the price at which alleged competitors in this so-called free-enterprise society must sell their products, inefficiency in distribution is protected. Instead of benefitting by lower prices, as a result of increasing efficiency, the consumer is paying more because of tacitly-maintained inefficiency.

It must not be overlooked, however, that any businessman willing to try using the proposed combines law changes as a backdoor entry to resale price maintenance must be prepared to deny his real purposes before a court. He must also be prepared to subject his practices to the sharp and experienced eyes of men like T. D. MacDonald, director of the Department of Justice combines investigations

The other aspect of the proposed changes would more precisely define illegal mergers and monopolies.

The Supreme Court of Canada, in what was known as the fine papers case, ruled that — under existing law — an illegal combine is any business arrangement that prevents or lessens competition. This judgment was made under Criminal Code provisions that complement the Combines Investigation Act.

In that 1957 judgment, Mr. Justice Kellock wrote: "The statute proceeds upon the footing that the preventing or lessening of competition is in itself an injury to the public. It is not concerned with public injury or public benefit from any other standpoint."

Thus the court underlined the principle that competition is in itself in the public interest.

Mr. Fulton proposes to replace the existing definition of an illegal combine with separate and more precise — he hopes — definitions of merger and monopoly.

An illegal merger would be defined as acquisition of another's business "whereby competition in a trade or industry; among the sources of supply of a trade or industry; among the outlets for sales of a trade or industry is or is likely to be substantially lessened."

An illegal monopoly would mean a situation where one or more persons who either substantially or completely control their business conduct it "in a manner that has or is likely to have the effect of enhancing prices; limiting production; limiting entry into a trade or industry; unduly restricting the range of products; or unduly restricting the channel of distribution; or conduct their business in any other manner that is or is likely to be detrimental to or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others."

The complementary sections of the Criminal Code would be written into the Combines Investigation Act and eliminated from the Code. These sections would continue to make liable to two years' imprisonment anyone convicted of conspiring, combining, agreeing or arranging with another person "to prevent or lessen, unduly, competition" in production, sale, supply, etc. of any article or to "enhance unreasonably the price thereof."

But legal defences would be added on to the end of these provisions.

It would be a defence if the accused established that his action did not involve "fixing or enhancing prices; limiting the quantity or quality of production; dividing markets or allocating customers; restricting the channels or methods of distribution; or restricting entry into a trade or industry."

He would also have to prove that his action "relates only to the exchange of statistics; the defining of product standards; the exchange of credit information;

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definition of trade terms; co-operation in research and development; restriction of advertising or some other matter."

In addition, he would have to establish that the questioned situation "has not operated and is not likely to operate to the specific detriment of the public."

But a merger could be defended in court by establishing that it was necessary "to achieve economies of production or distribution that could not otherwise be achieved and that will be passed on to the public." And along with this establishment of the fact "a substantial degree of competition remains in the trade or industry despite the merger."

A merger also could be defended by establishing that "by reason of its financial situation or otherwise, one of the parties thereto would have had to cease operations if the merger did not take place."

Critics argue that it would be little trouble at all to cook up evidence that would ensure a legal defence for merging, no matter what the reason.

In any merger, there must be some economies, even if only through elimination of a president and a few vice-presidents of one company or the other. How could such economies be passed on to the public? Who could determine whether they were? What is there to ensure they will continue to be passed on to the public? Would it not be easy for a company to fake its situation to make it appear as though nothing short of merger with its more successful competitor — at a healthy price — would have saved it from bankruptcy?

Fulton argues that his proposed changes would both clarify and strengthen the present law, and put increased emphasis on competition. Since the courts have never indicated what tests would be applied to determine whether a merger had resulted in public detriment, the new provision on mergers would, in effect, specify that the test is whether a merger has substantially lessened competition.

There are other important provisions in Mr. Fulton's proposals.

The existing prohibition of predatory under-pricing policies intended to eliminate competitors would be revised by inserting the word "tendency." It would thus become an offence to sell articles at unreasonably low prices "having or designed to have the effect *or tendency* of substantially lessening competition or eliminating a competitor." An illegal arrangement thus could be stopped before it got started. Now the competitor must have been eliminated before this can be made to stick.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, to which combines sleuth MacDonald initially submits his findings, would be directed to submit to the minister of justice a finding as to whether a conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement has operated or is likely to

operate "to the specific and substantial detriment of the public."

In the case of a monopoly or merger, the commission would have to include its opinion as to whether the participants "have acted with calculated disregard for the interests of the public."

At present, the commission's report to the minister on any combines investigaiton must only review the evidence, appraise the effect on the public interest and recommend remedies.

Critics claim it will be easy to contend that, even if an offence has been committed, it has not been committed with "calculated disregard for the interests of the public." Thus, they argue, the commission likely would find in most cases that there has not been any calculated disregard for the public interest.

The legislation changes would include a provision for the minister to apply a court order restraining or dissolving a situation where an offence has been completed without a conviction. At present a restraining or dissolution court order can be sought without conviction only where an illegal situation was in the course of being formed. If the offence has been consummated, prosecution is the only course open.

Critics say the new provision would make it possible for companies to engage in forbidden practices, convince the commission there was no calculated disregard for the public interest and get off with nothing more than a restraining or dissolving order.

Fulton, however, says that by extending the principle of restraining orders without conviction, the minister of justice will have an alternative to court prosecution if the commission findings show that an offence was brought about by an honest error of judgment.

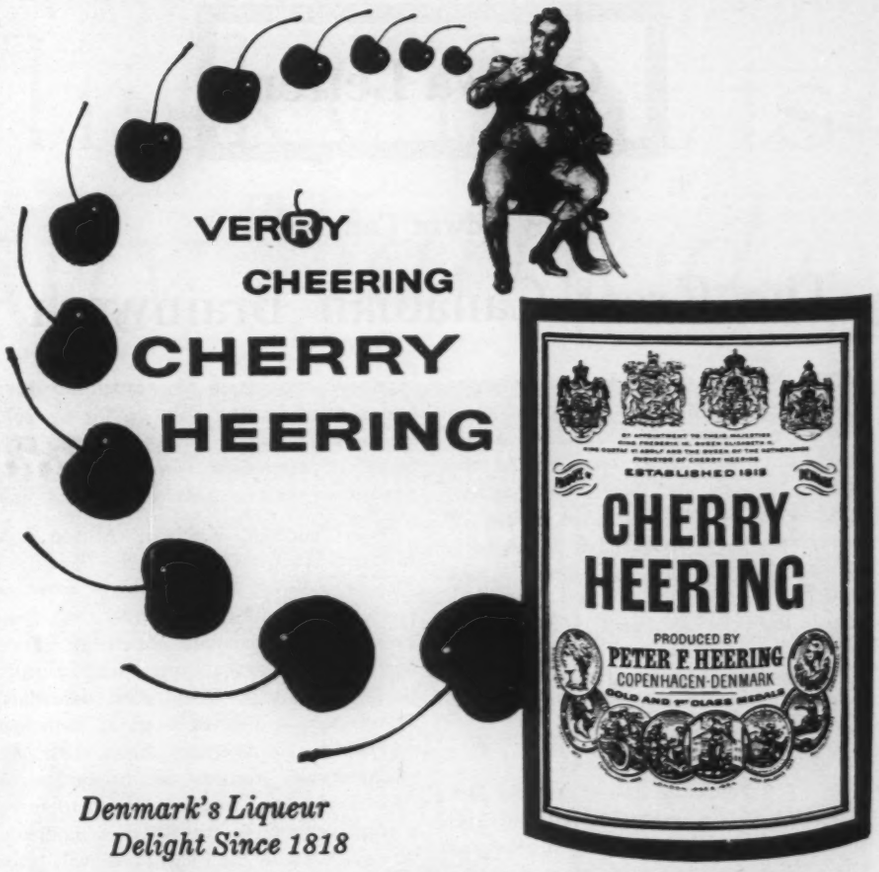
One other provision of Mr. Fulton's changes would be insertion of an entirely new section forbidding misleading advertising. It would read:

"Everyone who, for the purpose of promoting the sale or use of an article, makes any materially misleading representation to the public, by any means whatever, concerning the price at which such or like articles have been, are, or will be ordinarily sold is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction."

This is aimed especially at phoney "sale" or "wholesale" prices, where the so-called "regular" price is a mere figment intended to misrepresent the real price as a cut rate.

In summing up the government's intentions in the proposed legislation, Mr. Fulton says the objective in the monopoly and merger provisions is "to produce a more effective piece of legislation by removing the doubts and uncertainties about which businessmen complained."

The government also wants "to give some effective protection to the legitimate interests of efficient small businesses."



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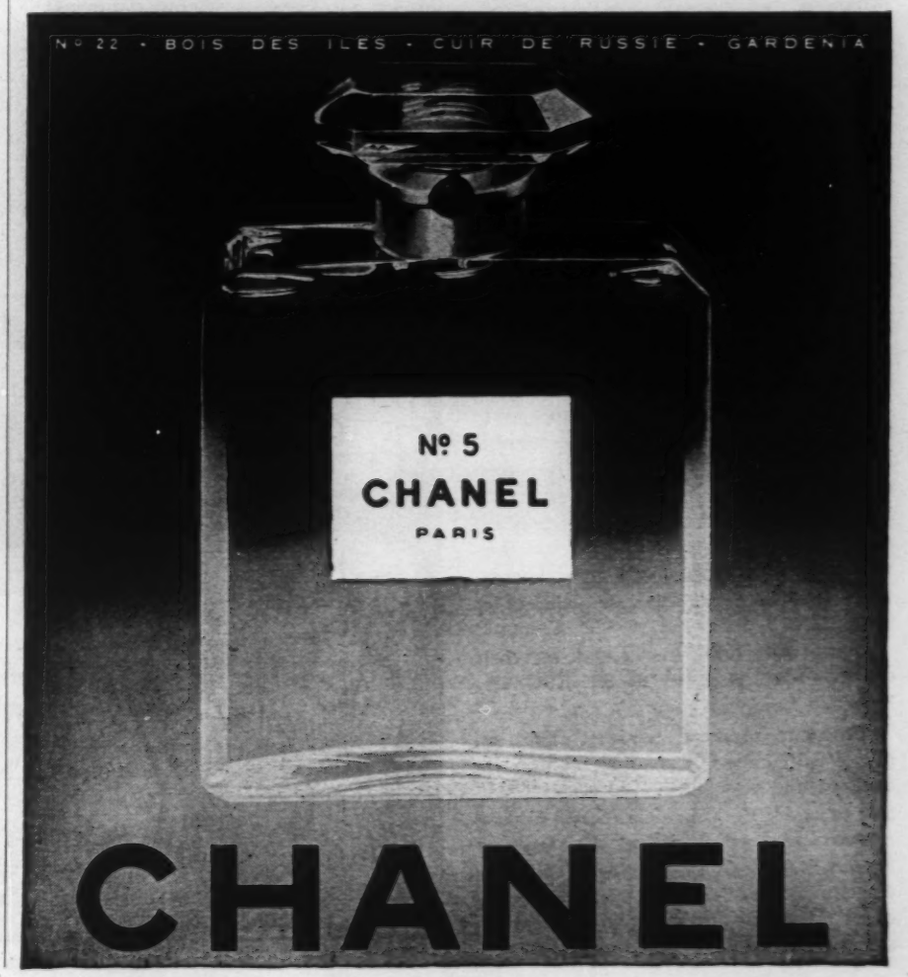


Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

The Great Canadian Brainwash

THOSE ANALYSTS of our national behavior who search so tirelessly for clues to a distinctive Canadian character should have come to Ottawa recently. At the public hearings on television programming, held by the Broadcast Board of Governors, they would have witnessed a striking demonstration of a national trait that we have copied neither from our British forbears nor our U.S. neighbors: a public carelessness about freedom.

In any other ostensibly free country—with the possible exception of South Africa—the proposed BBG rules for television would have been vetoed immediately by a storm of public protest. This new arm of the Canadian bureaucracy, vested with full control over one of the most influential media of communication in the land, propose to dictate to Canadians:

1. When they may look at TV; morning programs, for example, are banned.

2. What they may see; no more than 45% foreign-originated programs.

3. Which artists may appear; performers' nationalities will be screened to prevent over-exposure to non-Canadians.

4. What the artists will perform; two hours of prime broadcasting time will be reserved every night between 8-11 p.m. for programs "prescribed" by the BBG.

Canadians undoubtedly want some measure of government control over the television industry in this country. They want to be sure that the limited number of TV channels available in this country are not surrendered, as they appear to have been in the U.S., to irresponsible hucksters and money-grubbers. But is it any improvement to deliver the TV medium into the hands of a few political appointees and then to let them run hog-wild imposing their tastes and chauvinistic political opinions on all other citizens?

Here, with brief backgound on their qualifications, is a list of the BBGovernors:

Chairman Andrew Stewart: This supreme arbiter of Canadian culture in broadcasting is (by BBG standards) himself only a 50% Canadian. Scottish-born, Stewart was educated at the East of Scotland Agricultural College, came to Canada in the 20's as a farm economics expert. A former president of the University of Alberta, Stewart specialized in economic subjects in his academic career and public life. The build-up for his role as radio-TV czar included service on Royal Commissions probing economic prospects, price spreads and natural gas.

Vice-Chairman Carlyle Allison. A former Editor-in-Chief of the *Winnipeg Tribune*. Allison's *Trib* always rated a poor second editorially to the rival *Free Press* but it remained steadfastly Tory during that party's long, lean period. Besides producing Tory-lining editorials, Editor Allison dabbled in radio, launched several CBC commentary shows. Although none set any records for originality or listenership, they enabled Allison to bring a rare attribute to the BBG: a modicum of experience in the industry he will boss.

Vice-Chairman Roger Duhamel: A former Quebec newspaperman, edited *Le Canada, La Patrie* and *Montreal-Matin*. *Le Canada* is now defunct, the once-daily *Patrie* is reduced to weekly status: only *Montreal-Matin* remains.

Rev. Emlyn Williams: Another "50% Canadian", Welsh-born Baptist Minister Williams is a comparatively recent immigrant, won his BBG appointment via cabinet friendships rather than national reputation. The Toronto pastor is a writer of sorts; of syndicated Sunday School lessons and articles in *The Canadian Baptist*.

Eugene Forsey. Newfoundland-born Forsey represents organized labor on the BBG; a research director for labor unions. A three-time reject for elective office, Forsey was resoundingly trounced in 1945, 1948 and 1949 elections. Besides frequent cranky letters to editors everywhere, Forsey has written several obscure books. His best-known opus: "Economic and Social Aspects of the Nova Scotia Coal Industry."

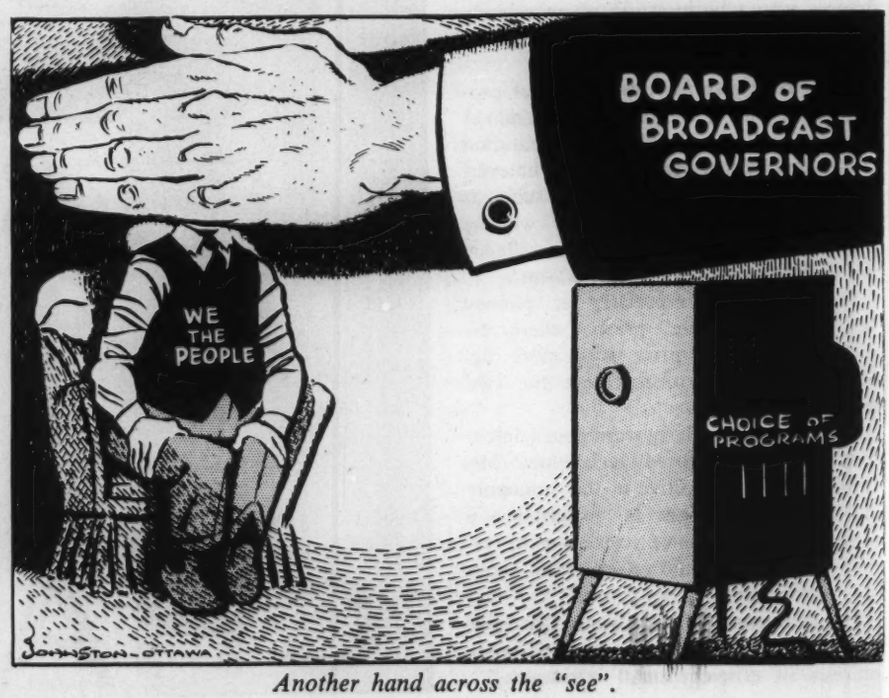
Robert Stafford Furlong: This Newfoundland lawyer, like Vice-Chairman Allison, is not an utter novice in broadcasting. Before Confederation, he was on Newfoundland's now-defunct radio commission.

Guy Hudon: A law professor at Quebec's Laval University, Hudon was one of the founders of Caisses Populaires (savings banks) movement in Quebec, evidenced no perceptible interest in cultural or artistic matters before BBG call.

Ivan Sabourin: Another Quebec lawyer who, if nothing else, could lay claim to being one of the country's busiest joiners. BBG biography lists him as Knight of Columbus, Canadian Legionnaire and member of the Kiwanis, Elks, Lions, Kinsmen, Seignory, Mount Stephen and *Cercle Universitaire* clubs.

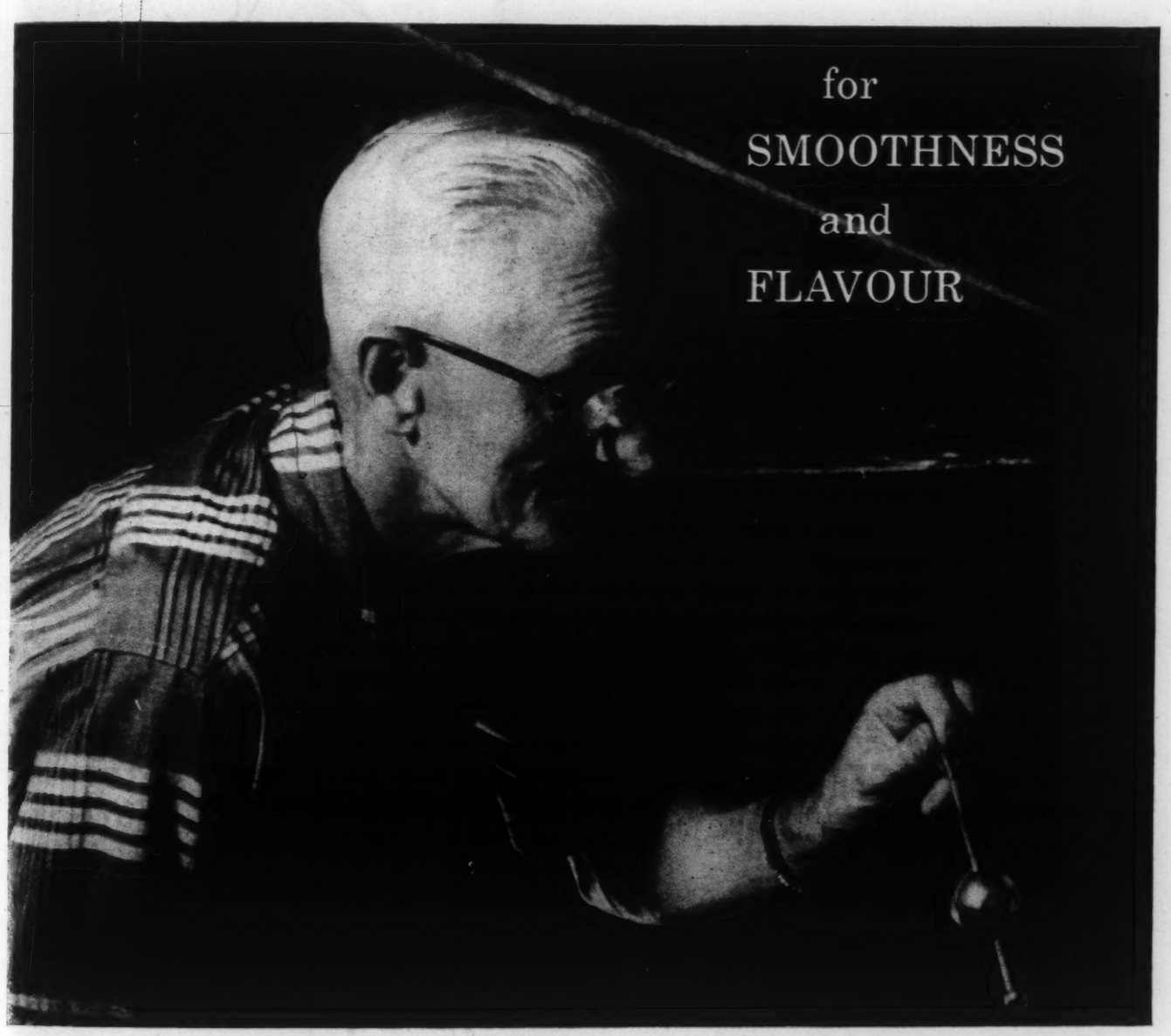
Mrs. R. G. Gilbride: An indefatigable Montreal clubwoman. BBG biography dwells on the fact that she "chaired the women's division for different campaigns —Salvation Army three times, the last for a new Army hostel."

Colin MacKay: Also a lawyer, currently president of the University of New Brunswick, a job for which he was handpicked by U.N.B. benefactor Lord Beaverbrook.



Another hand across the "see".

The Whisky that is *Perfectly Married* *



Here you see our master blender checking the strength of Wiser's 101 before the "marrying" period.

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Joseph Frederick Brown: Another non-native board member. Chicago-born Broadcast Governor Brown came to Canada as a child, is now a prosperous West Coast florist.

Dr. Mabel Connell: A dentist, Dr. Connell's main contact with arts and letters until now has been via membership in her home town Library Board. The town: Prince Albert, Sask.

Edward Dunlop: A Toronto war veteran, qualified for BBG appointment by outstanding executive work with Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Society.

Roy Duchemin: A native of Sydney, N.S., has lived there all his life, is publisher of the undistinguished *Sydney Post-Record* (circ. 27,000).

J. David Stewart: An erstwhile Army officer (Lieutenant-colonel) BBGovernor Stewart is a Charlottetown, P.E.I. car salesman.

There is no question that all these Board members are outstanding citizens. Before their appointments were made—as with all appointments by the Diefenbaker Government—their characters, private lives and reputations were thoroughly probed and all were found to be unimpeachable. But because this is true, because they are politically safe, it does not follow that they are qualified, much less entitled, to dictate taste and opinion to their free fellow-citizens.

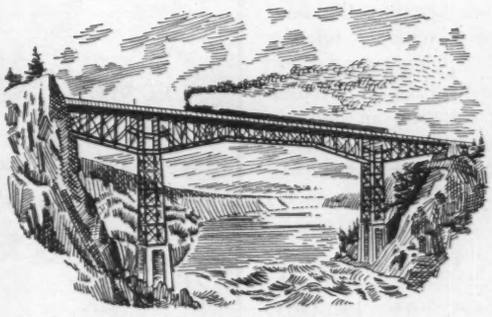
In reality, television is only an electronic extension of the press as a medium of mass information and entertainment. Until now, press freedom was fairly sacrosanct in this country. Not even the most rabid nationalistic crackpot would have suggested that power be given to a government authority to dictate the origin of a publication's contents, examine the citizenship of its staff, tell readers what they may read and when, and, worst of all, to commandeer a swath of Page One space for daily public brainwashing with the bureaucrats' approved course in cultural development.

This is precisely what the BBG proposed to do with the medium of television. To their credit, it must be noted that the BBG invited public reaction to their proposal and gave Canadians an opportunity to protest.

The appalling fact was that hardly a protest was heard. The self-interested daily press, too overjoyed at seeing a potential competitor hamstrung, offered no substantial criticism. A few private broadcasters, interested only in getting TV licences and maximum profits, came forward to haggle over operational details but never questioned the grand Goebbelsian concept of the whole scheme. And the Canadian public, as dull and docile as ever, uttered not a word.

A DISTINGUISHED YEAR

1883



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A DISTINGUISHED WHISKY

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Seagram's "83"

Canadian Whisky

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

A BETTER MOUSE-TRAP. According to the Australian *Chess World*, a woman in Townsville, Queensland, noticing that a light had been on for hours in the flat of her neighbor, a keen chess enthusiast, without a sound being heard, came to the conclusion that he must have gone out and left the light on. Opening the door with the intention of switching it off, she was surprised to find him sitting there absorbed at a chess-board. He excused himself from rising because, an hour or so before, the room being very quiet, a mouse had run up his trouser leg. He had clutched the mouse and gone on with his game—and was still clutching the mouse.

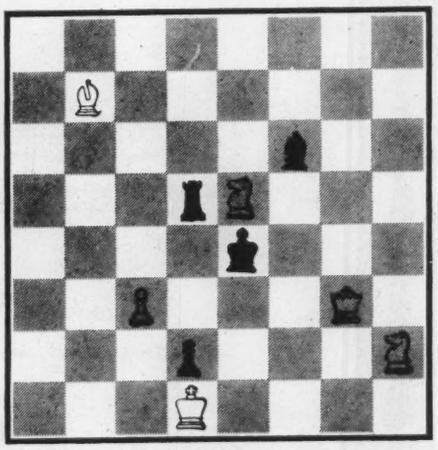
White: N.N., Black: C. Torre

1.P-K4, P-QB3; 2.P-Q4, P-Q4; 3.Kt-QB3, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-B3; 5.Kt-Kt3, P-KR4; 6.B-KKt5, P-R5; 7.BxKt?, PxKt; 8.B-K5, RxP!; 9.RxR, Q-R4ch; 10.P-B3, QxBch!; 11.PxQ, PxR etc. wins.

Solution of Problem No. 231 (Larsen), Key, 1.Q-Kt4.

Problem No. 232, by G. Mott-Smith ("The Mouse Trap").

White mates in two. (6 + 4)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"I THOUGHT YOU were playing Patience," said Susan, looking up from her book. "Why all the cussing?"

"The table's too small," Len laughed. "Or maybe the cards are too big, even though they're regular size, 2¼ by 3½ inches."

"So the furniture's wrong!" His wife sounded sarcastic. "What's the game?"

"A new one. I have to lay out a whole deck of cards, edge to edge without overlapping or projecting beyond the table," Len told her. "But there's no room for them all, and I'm left with a few clubs and the same number of spades. Unfortunately it's the only rectangular table we have."

"It's a funny shape," Susan commented. "One inch longer than it is wide."

"I know." Len jotted down some figures. "I've still got eleven and a quarter square inches of wasted space, arranging the cards the best way I can."

What were the dimensions of the top? (114)

Answer on Page 60

Now Look Here!

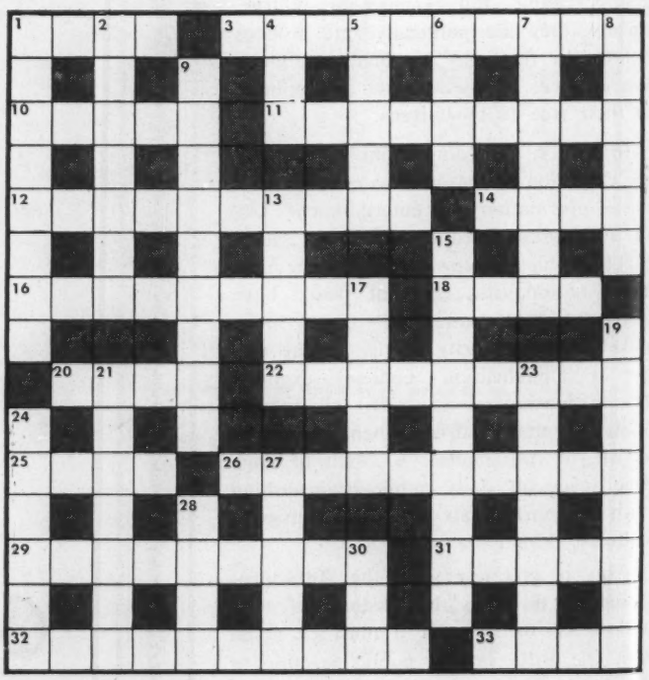
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 See 30. (4)
3 The clenched hand that went through the post? (6,4)
10 This U.S. city is in a rut, I can see. (5)
11 It could be tiredness that makes him disagree. (9)
12 No doubt he looks down on many of his fellow Scots. (10)
14 What the Cheshire Cat left behind. (4)
16 How a patient leaves the hospital? (9)
18 Electrical units mailed free of charge? (4)
20 There's a man 'neath her bed, and the Queen's there, too. (4)
22 When the kid's sick 'e makes friends. (9)
25 "A sea-change Into something . . . and strange". ("The Tempest") (4)
26 Where V.I.P.s are not ashamed to expose their busts to public gaze. (4,2,4)
29 Good grief! Get going and don't look so miserable. (9)
31 In 2, the card game is, and that's no secret. (5)
32 A tory go Red? Not a nice thing to say about one. (10)
33 This goddess is repetitious. (4)

DOWN

1 This heavy actor appears to give way to mirth over his impossible weight. (8)
2 She could span it, by the sound of it. (7)
4 First it must be given before the doctor comes? (3)
5 I sell thread. (5)
6 May help one tide over a sickness. (4)
7 Meanwhile bury 'im! (7)
8 One occupies half this seat, yet it's not made for two. (6)
9 Where strikes don't call for picket lines. (4, 5)
13 These guests were barely seen at the Duke of Bedford's. (5)
15 Does reading this suggest employment for Bible students? (4,2,3)
17 Any ode, lyrical verse or sonnet has this singing sound. (5)
19 Like the finest? So come up and get it. (8)
21 Unclear? It's enough to turn the head! (7)
23 Steal around the end of these dwellings to hear a 17, perhaps. (7)
24 The heart of 23 is made in this fashion. (6)
27 To make Darby dry take . . . . . (5)
28 It's obvious he's a composer of the Schoenberg school, but not necessarily a cold one. (4)
30 Its ring may pierce the 1A. (3)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Gerda
4 See 13
7 See 34
9 Andiron
10 Placard
11 Exit
12 See 2
13, 4, 27. Three blind mice
15 Poi
16 Turin
18 Okapi
20 Raged
21 Their
22 Pig
23 Lasso
25 Into
27 See 13
30 Senussi
31 Carving
32 See
33 Yeggs
34, 7. Tiger cub

DOWN

1 Grade
2, 12. Red Riding Hood
3 Awry
4 Bingo
5 Impudence
6 Draft-board
7 Chair
8 Badgering
14 Studiously
15 Paralysis
17 Retailing
19 Apprising
24 Sense
26 Ticks
28 Edgar
29 Trot (481)

Books

by Edward B. Jolliffe

Behind the Bamboo Curtain

J. Tuzo Wilson: Rarest of junkets.

"Jock" Tuzo Wilson is no ivory-tower professor. Within a few recent months he toured both the Arctic and the Antarctic, invaded the U.S.A. and circled the globe before returning to his chair at U. of T. Apart from such polar and circumnavigatory feats, he found time to attend the wind-up meetings of the International Geophysical Year in Moscow, and then undertook that rarest of junkets in an age of air travel—a 6,000-mile train ride from Moscow to Peking and another 3,000 miles by rail through the interior of China. It can never be said of this earth scientist that he failed to see the world.

I first encountered Wilson in a restaurant of the Hotel Peking, dining happily with chopsticks, apparently as much at home as if having lunch in Hart House. I suspect he was equally at ease a few weeks later enjoying breakfast with his friends, the American scientists who dwell near the South Pole. Professor Wilson belongs to a new breed, of which a few hardy specimens exist in every state—the men of science whose friendships and associations are international and strictly non-political. Although most of them, directly or indirectly, serve their respective countries with distinction and loyalty, they tend to assume that politics is not relevant to research, that geophysics knows no boundary line.

These are the dreamers who induced 67 governments to support the I.G.Y. at a total cost of several billion dollars. (It is possible that some of the money was spent for political or strategic reasons rather than because of devotion to pure science.) As individuals they cross all borders, slipping behind iron and other curtains with the greatest of ease—except of course for the Americans, whose travels are restricted. Wherever they go, others like them are to be found. Having corresponded and read each other's most obscure and learned papers for years past, they are never at a loss for conversation. It was perfectly in character that Wilson should be asked to give a lecture to advanced students at the Peking Institute of Geology, the same lecture he had already delivered to 22 similar audiences in the U.S.A. And, significantly, to have in his pocket at that time an invitation from the scientists of Formosa, his next stopping-place.

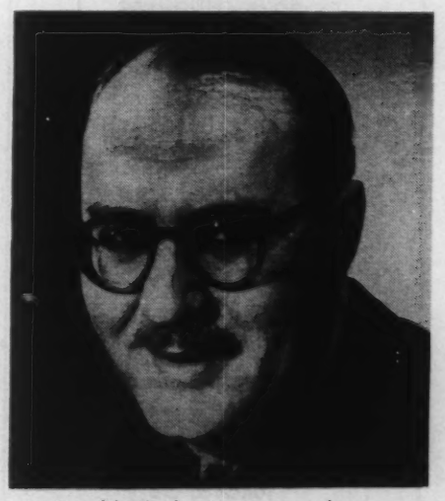
Wilson's *One Chinese Moon* is a highly entertaining account of his journey from Moscow to Canton, but he makes it perfectly clear that the People's Republic has undertaken a vast program of scientific training, research and development. He found laboratories and seismological stations functioning on an impressive scale. His most interesting observations were at the remote western city of Lanchow, which had grown from 118,000 to 800,000 people in 12 years.

There he saw a science centre with a new library designed to hold one million volumes, of which 130,000 had already arrived. The librarian told him, says Wilson, that they subscribed to 2,600 scientific periodicals—"and as a polite gesture she produced recent issues of a half dozen Canadian journals. The stock is plainly at their fingertips whenever they want it." Elsewhere he noticed intense activity in prospecting for future mines and at the same time widespread archaeological diggings to unearth secrets of the Chinese past.

Wilson's book is probably an afterthought. He has, however, an insatiably inquiring mind as well as the ability to take notes and draw on a well-stocked memory. As President of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics and a distinguished member of Canada's National Research Council, he is very much of the scientist, and yet he has written first-rate journalism, with no trace of pedantry. It is in his concluding chapter that he discusses the meaning of the new China and comments on its implications. He gives short shrift to the propaganda clichés of both sides in the Cold War and offers a thought for today so reasonable that it is not likely to gain acceptance:

"The best hope for a solution seems to lie along the road that the civilized have always pursued—the path of intellect rather than passion." Then he asks: "Can we recognize that mankind's greatest problems are common problems for all men? Can we overcome our mistrust of and hostility to strangers sufficiently to cooperate with them?" These are precisely the all-important questions certain people should be asking themselves in Peking and Washington as well as in Moscow.

Gerald Clark of the *Montreal Star* is a journalist not a scientist. By way of paradox, his report of a visit to China in 1958 is much more sober (at times almost painfully solemn) than that of the professor. An American publisher has given it a garish jacket and title: *"Impatient Giant: Red China Today"*, together with a large-type blurb announcing breathlessly that the author is "one of the few free-world journalists to be allowed behind



Gerald Clark: An expert witness.

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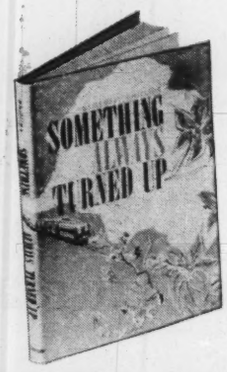

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the bamboo curtain." The fact is that scores of Western writers have visited China in recent years, and not only reporters but tourists have been going there from Canada as well as Europe and South America. Of this apparently New York publishers, ensconced behind their own curtain, have not yet heard.

In spite of his publisher (who was unable to interrupt and put words in the author's mouth as Walter Cronkite persistently attempted to do when Clark appeared on C.B.C. Television) the book is a conscientious effort, packed with useful information. Clark is so patently honest and strives so mightily to be fair, that his few errors must have been made in good faith. Or perhaps he was overwhelmed by the spectacle of such multitudes working so hard and therefore emphasizes unduly the grimness of modern China, losing sight of its attraction.

He saw no young couples strolling hand in hand—and thought it very significant: the winter in North China is cold, but if Clark had visited the magnificent parks in August he would have seen the overt romanticism he missed in November, notwithstanding the great leap forward. Nor is it correct that the toil-weary Chinese stayed away from the theatre in 1958 or that the streets of Shanghai were always deserted at night: although China has more than 3,000 professional companies in opera, drama and the ballet, there was standing room only in many theatres that summer; and on warm evening the parks were thronged with family groups.

Commercial advertising had not disappeared in 1958; plenty of it could be seen in Peking and other cities. Less important, Clark is mistaken in stating that his interview with Foreign Minister Chen Yi was the first given by any member of the State Council "since the flare-up over the off-shore islands"—my own interview with Premier Chou En-lai on that very subject had been duly reported to both British and Canadian papers, as well as in a Peking daily.

The great merit of Gerald Clark's book is that it does for the American public what their own reporters have been unable to do: it gives a first-hand account of the new China by a thoroughly competent reporter with much experience in other countries, and it states not what the public believes or assumes about Communist China, but what Clark thinks is worthy of note in all that he himself saw and heard. Clark is an expert witness, and a good one.

Equally important, Americans sadly need a better understanding of China's place in the Communist world, which is certainly not that of a satellite. Recently Drs. Harry and Bonaro Overstreet produced a book—and a book club choice too—explaining what everybody ought to know about Communism. The whole work contained no more than three passing and

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very casual references to China. The American perspective must be drastically revised before any intelligent judgment can be made affecting relations between East and West. In his chapter on the "Russian-Chinese cousins" Gerald Clark makes some revealing comparisons which refute, if refutation be needed, the Herter doctrine that Moscow can be held responsible for all that Peking does.

Recently a newspaper in Chicago, that most American of cities, undertook a careful analysis of its Social Register, a publication which receives more reverence than the counterpart in Montreal. The analyst reported, without comment, that the 1265 men who "made" the Register did not include the head of any college or university in the area, not even the President of the University of Chicago. If this discovery means anything at all, it suggests that before Americans agonizingly reappraise their educational system they had better take a hard look at their society itself—and its scale of values. There is surely no other country where the intellectual is rated so low.

The irony of it is that in China, where the intellectual is supposed to be imprisoned by political conformity, he is still rated at the very top of the social scale. Both Gerald Clark and Tuzo Wilson were impressed by the generosity of the regime to scholars of all kinds and to the institutions in which they serve. The results in science, if not in literature and the arts, are certain to be spectacular. Apart from science, it remains to be seen whether scholarship can bear fruit in a climate of social and political conformity. It is possible (to misquote a famous saw) that intellectual totalitarianism carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction—but the West would not be wise to count on that possibility.

One Chinese Moon, by J. Tuzo Wilson *—Longmans, Green—$5.50.*

Impatient Giant: Red China Today, by Gerald Clark—*Musson—$4.50.*

Rich Heritage

The Philosophy Of Ibn 'Arabi, by Rom Landau—pp 122—*Allen & Unwin—$3.00.*

MYSTICS, it has been said, have neither birthday nor native land. They are, so to speak, in time but timeless, in locality but universal.

Professor Rom Landau, many-sided man of action in war and peace, and erudite and versatile man of letters (Arabic scholar and author of the international best-seller *God Is My Adventure*), has presented a brief survey of the philosophy of Ibn 'Arabi, a twelfth century Arab poet and scholar, because he considers 'Arabi, though unknown to the West, an

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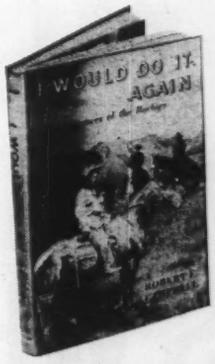

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An Ideal View

Image Of America, by R. L. Bruckberge —pp. 277—*Macmillan—$5.00.*

AFTER EIGHT YEARS of living in America R. L. Bruckberger, a French Dominican, has written an effective answer to some of the more ludicrous European opinions about the New World. This is an admirable venture, since European knowledge about America often seems limited to a few of the less wholesome aspects.

Bruckberger's approach is impressionistic and thus much of what might seem important to us is left out; yet he is concerned more with defining the ideological basis of America and the form its application has taken, and comparing it to the European. This may well be a very sound approach, since Europeans and particularly the French, for many generations, have been brilliant at developing political theories and inept at producing a political system which commands the support of a large majority of the citizens.

The traditional class attitudes and conflicts of the Old World and the fanaticism they have produced, has led a succession of visionaries to attempt to enforce a succession of ideal systems, on behalf of the dogmas of faith, of reason, of historical materialism, or even of racial purity. In practice this has meant the endless brutality necessary in forcing men to be free and in cleansing society of the contaminated.

The pragmatic New World formally based its society on limited government and the rights of man. The Jeffersonian tradition of the primacy of the individual man, has given the individual a significance in the United States that is denied him in Europe. In the things of this world Father Bruckberger is an orthodox Jeffersonian, and he believes that if, along with material support, the liberal democratic doctrine were proclaimed to the under developed areas, these countries could not only be won away from the Communist propagandists but could develop reasonably quickly into modern free societies.

He is over optimistic perhaps, and his picture of America is somewhat idealized, yet his view is less distorted than that of many Europeans and may well serve as an antidote to some of their more extraordinary misconceptions. J.N.F.

Television

Hindsight on the Big Fix

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"BIG PARTY" runs for an hour and a half, which isn't long for a party, but seems interminable on television. In this case, the viewer is in the position of someone with his nose pressed to the neighbor's window, watching the party next door. This wouldn't matter so much if the party were any fun, but the trouble is that *Big Party* is pretty dull, without enough variety to make it a good party or enough high party spirits to make it good variety.

On the evening I watched *Big Party*, Greer Garson acted as hostess. She was tireless in the role, the hostess immanent and transcendant, and she did her best to make the party go. So did her guests. They sang, danced, wisecracked and performed. At one point Hostess Garson sank on a nearby divan and coughed and suffered right through the death of Camille. Martha Raye followed with a comedy version of the same episode (she was more stertorous than her hostess but Miss Garson was funnier, in an embarrassing sort of way.) And so it went, right up to the gayly carolled goodnights which left the public with the sour feeling that comes from watching scrupulously rigged spontaneity.

Martha Raye: Rigged spontaneity.

This point of view has been considerably enlarged since the quiz-program revelations. While the public still recognizes that illusion is the life-principle of show business, it now wants illusion plus reality, substance plus shadow, the excitements of the shell game plus an honest guarantee that the pea will turn up under the right shell. If these demands seem unreasonable, the quiz-program directors have only themselves to blame. In the beginning they had the sort of dazzling opportunity that may never come again in television — a trusting and eager public and a whole army of humble encyclopedists ready to gratify it.

This was fine; but to the producers, practitioners in a dangerous trade, it probably looked a little too easy. "Just stall a little, even if you have got the right answer," they no doubt urged. Then, living as they do in the constant atmosphere of drama, they would inevitably add, "How about hamming it up a bit? You know, roll your eyes and act like you've got the answer right there on the tip of your tongue——" After that, the temptation to *put* the answer on the tip of the contestant's tongue—and presently to take over the whole program, direction and dialogue—must have been irresistible. To a producer in this congenial and exciting situation, the moral problem must have seemed pretty irrelevant.

So manipulation of the quiz-program was no doubt inevitable. Yet given a modicum of caution or scruple, it need never have happened at all. The rigging might even have been done legitimately by building the contestants up to dizzy heights through easy stages, then putting on the pressure sympathetically and implacably until he obligingly took the dive for himself. (I seemed to detect signs of

Quiz program: A dangerous trade.

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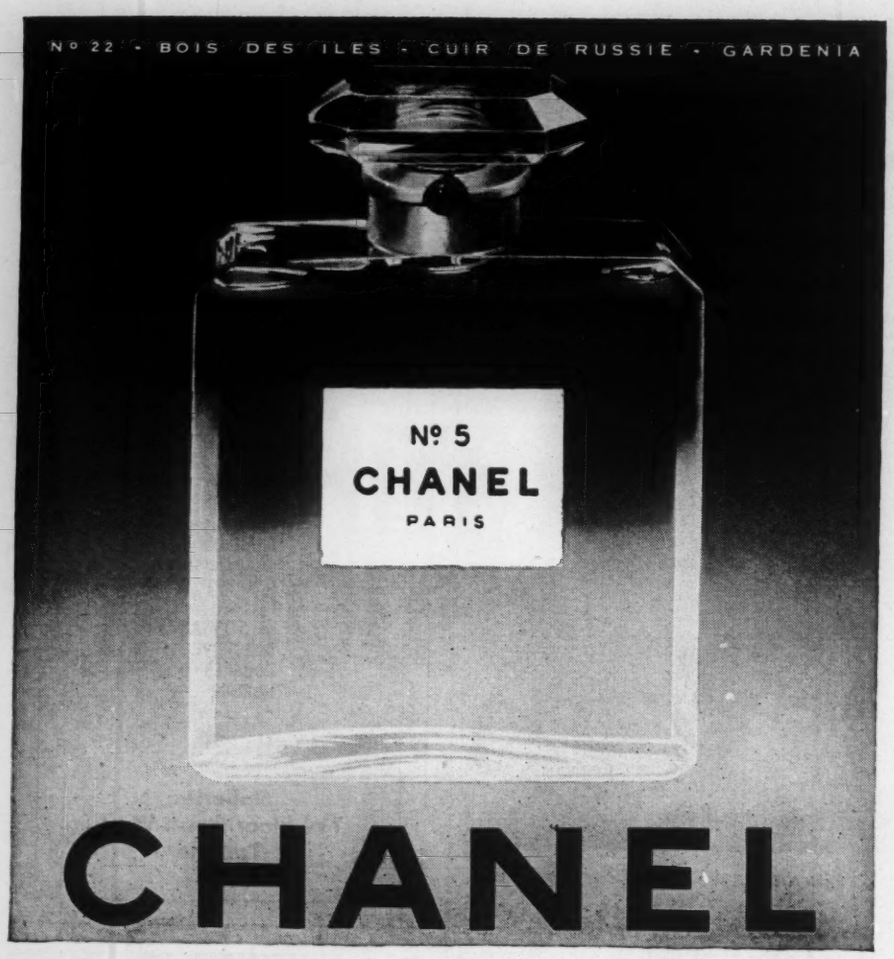

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this pattern in the early stages of the craze.) There were risks involved in disposing of a favorite this way, but there were safeguards as well. For even if you killed the goose that was right in the midst of laying its golden eggs, at least you made sure that it wouldn't squawk later.

From the producer's point of view, the trouble with this method was its timing, since there was no guarantee that a contestant would come up on schedule with the right answer, or the wrong one. What the quiz-producer wanted was a working script that could be checked by the studio clock, something as reliable and urgent as the script of a daytime serial. So he set to work to write the script himself, with no more sense of moral responsibility than Tom the Chimney Sweep, and apparently no premonition that in the end he would be the one who was left rolling his eyes, dabbing his brow, and searching wildly for the answers. "And all the time Mrs. Bedonebyasyoudid was coming down behind him".

The worst of it is that in the confusion that has followed the quiz-exposures no one can be certain any longer of anyone in showbusiness. Was that rugged old Rhode Island tax-expert on the level? And how about all those bright-faced boy-prodigies who were so much at home with problems of space-physics? Had they been corrupted too? At the moment the only contestant who seems to be in the clear is Randolph Churchill. A descendant of the Marlboroughs could hardly have been persuaded to fall flat on his face in the second round.

In his *Fighting Words* interview, Critic Kenneth Tynan compared the American theatre to a pressure cooker. If the pressures on Broadway are intense, they are probably even fiercer in the more congested, and less literate, medium of television. No one could have foreseen the enormous popularity of the quiz show. But almost anyone might have predicted that the competing pressures of erudition and sponsorship were bound to blow the lid off in the end.

Randolph Churchill: Flat on his face.

Research

by Fergus Cronin

The Engineer Moves Into Space

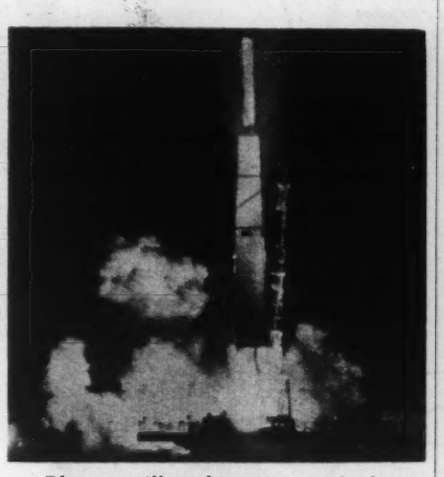
SPACE TRAVEL, so long a preserve of science fiction, is becoming a concrete scientific problem at the University of Toronto's department of Mechanical Engineering. In the words of Prof. F. C. Hooper, "We decided the state of scientific knowledge in plasma physics had reached that point at which the engineer could begin to interpret the pure theoretical physics into engineering terms and make a contribution toward practical design."

This new venture for a mechanical engineering department marks the point of transition from a subject of largely theoretical interest to one of practical importance; it is analogous to that time, not so long passed, when the theory of the combustion engine—already known with some precision to scientists—was being applied in the first attempts to produce actual functioning engines. The acceleration in the rate of scientific development has been so great that the interval between the first scientific understanding and the engineering development has closed from nearly a century in the case of the combustion engine to less than a decade in the plasma field.

The mechanical engineering plasma research team at Toronto is led by C. H. Miller, a post-graduate student doing his doctorate research in this field, and includes three other graduate students. According to Prof. Hooper, Miller is "an engineer of considerable reputation and experience who made significant contributions to the design of the Orenda jet engine turbine of recent demise. He typifies the type of engineering talent we feel is needed to achieve practical machinery from the accumulation of scientific data provided by the theoreticians."

Although the plasma jet has stirred much scientific interest in the past few years, the public has not yet heard much about it. A plasma jet is a stream of ionized atoms and sub-atomic particles produced from normal neutral matter by electrical means. The successful production and control of plasma streams has many potential practical uses, among them a promising means for space propulsion.

"Essentially what we do when we produce a plasma," Prof. Hooper explains, "is to put a much higher amount of energy into a given amount of matter



Plasma will replace present fuels.

than can normally be done by chemical reactions such as combustion." The main result is extremely high temperature: about 25,000 degrees Fahrenheit and more, as compared to an upper limit of seven or eight thousand by chemical means.

In a special "magnetohydrodynamics" lab, the departmental research team has built plasma generators and assembled instrumentation to observe their performance, and is working toward the development of equipment with greater stability and reliability. More space for this and other post-graduate research projects will be available about a year from now when the mechanical engineering department will expand into the adjoining electrical engineering building, the electrical engineering department moving with civil engineering into a new building now under construction.

"We want to produce an economically feasible plasma generator with good control, stability, endurance, efficiency and even higher temperatures than has yet been accomplished," says Prof. Hooper. "The degree in which we can achieve these ends will be the measure of our success. If we, or others, succeed in dong this, a basic unit useful in many fields would be made available. Applications would be found almost immediately in metallurgy, chemistry, in many research laboratories and very directly in space propusion."

As the propulsion element of a space vehicle, the plasma jet would have certain great and fundamental advantages over the chemical rockets presently used.

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Space flights thus far, such as by the Russian Luniks, have been achieved by chemical combustion. But the moon is comparatively close. Travel to the farther reaches of the solar system would in practice require a thrust-producing device which would make more efficient use of the mass ejected by the rocket. While it would appear that chemical rockets will still be required to break away from the earth's gravitational field, the plasma jet would provide much more effective propulsion in the interplanetary reaches.

"It would mean the difference," says Prof. Hooper, "between a space vehicle consuming two to three hundred tons of propellant and one consuming less than one ton on a typical interplanetary mission."

The principle of rocket propulsion used by all space vehicles involves the rearward ejection of material at high speed. The greater the velocity, and hence momentum, that can be given to the ejected materials, the greater the speed which can be achieved by the vehicle. Any material can be used for a plasma jet, since at the temperatures achieved every known element is vaporized. The very high temperatures in a plasma jet represents very high velocities and correspondingly high thrusts obtainable from every pound of ejected material.

"We know that ideally we could obtain more than 400 times the mass utilization with a plasma than could be obtained from a chemical process," says Prof. Hooper.

Although the pure science branches of many universities are actively experimenting with plasma, Prof. Hooper believes that his is probably the first mechanical engineering department to work with it. "Here is one of the things which have been amusing physicists for several years," he says. "Now it is evolving to the point of practical utilization, just as nuclear energy finally emerged from the physics laboratories to become an engineering problem. It is time for the engineer to begin converting this new dream to reality."

Plasmas are not a new creation, in that they have always existed in electric arcs and discharges. In nature, lightning produces transient plasmas. But it is only recently that they have attracted such scientific attention. The realization is dawning that the plasma state is almost the normal state for most matter in the universe, the planets being small islands of neutral material. The sun and stellar gases are believed to be largely plasma.

"It is a new scientific frontier, and quite suddenly all the scientific world is awakening to it," says Prof. Hooper. One physicist has likened this awakening to the state of mind of a person who, having lived inland all his life and seen water only as small streams, is suddenly confronted with an ocean. It requires a period of adaptation and learning.

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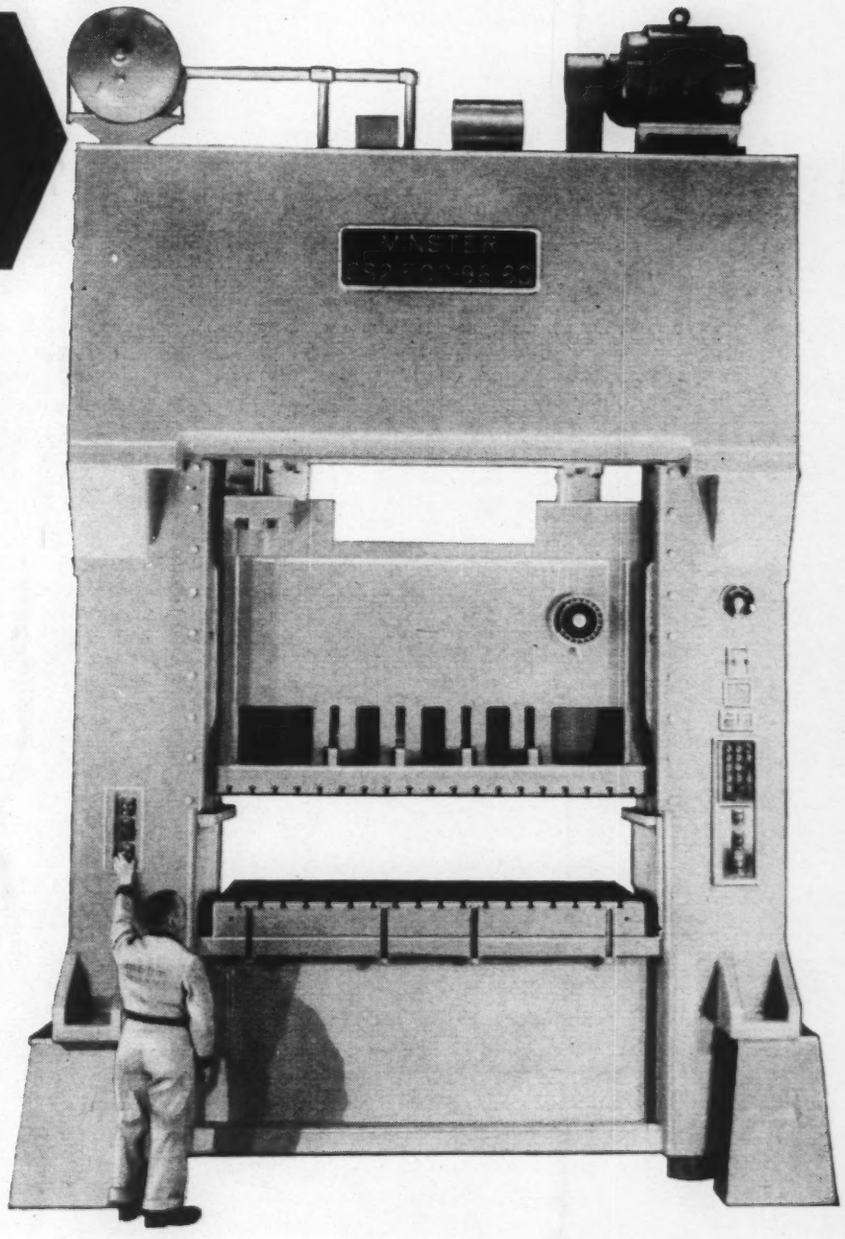

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Medicine

by Claire Halliday

For Tranquil Tots

Tranquilizing drugs for dentistry in over-apprehensive children are advocated by a Detroit dentist writing in the *Journal of Dentistry* for Children. Drugs previously used for sedation produce undesirable drowsiness, Dr. Kopel said, but he has used meprobamate, chlorpromazine, promazine and hyroxysine with complete success. He admits that most of the reports on the use of these drugs have been from the patients themselves but he believes them to be valid. "What better findings can we have than a calm and tranquil youngster accepting operative procedures when he has previously given management problems?"

Hair sprays, if breathed in, can cause illness. An article in *The Lancet* reports the case of a young woman who entered the clinic feeling generally ill with cough, loss of appetite and energy. Chest X-rays showed lymph gland abnormality and diffuse pulmonary mottling in both lungs. She said she had sprayed her hair twice daily for six months, using two well known hair sprays. (Laboratory research has shown that resins, which provide the varnish in hair sprays, can produce granule-like lumps in the lungs.)

Several months later, X-rays showed the patient's lungs to be almost normal, but the physician fears that the resin has only migrated—possibly to the liver or spleen. He recommends that women using hair sprays wear face-masks and move away from the spray as quickly as possible.

Cataracts can be operated upon at any age. They need not be "ripe", but can be operated upon when about 50 per cent of the vision has been lost. The operation is painless, done under local anesthetic, and the patient is home in about a week. While there are various causes of cataracts, most are simply the result of the aging process. The cortical type, in particular, should be operated upon as early as possible or glaucoma may develop.

The length of time between the operation and wearing glasses depends upon the type of operation and whether only one or both eyes are affected. If both eyes are affected, the period of time between operations must be considered too; this may be from two weeks to a year. However, either contact lens or the

186B

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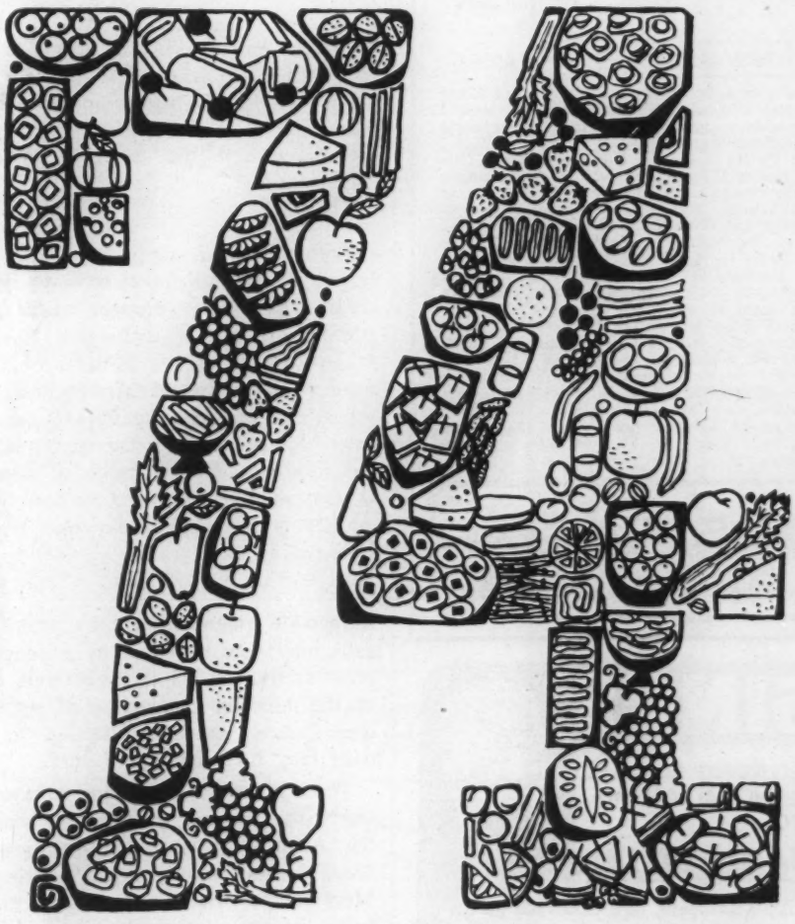

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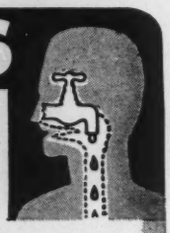

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usual type of glasses may be worn afterwards. Dr. I. A. Abrahamson and his son Dr. I. A. Jr., published these conclusion in *Clinical Medicine*.

The use of tinted lens for night driving has been condemned. The Committee on Industrial Ophthalmology (Council on Industrial Health, U.S.A.) has reported that the use of tinted lens and tinted windshields (whether tinted, reflecting, or polarizing) reduces the light transmitted to the eye and renders the task of seeing at night more difficult. ". . . There is no scientific evidence to support any claim that their use improves night vision." Their findings were published in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association.

Recurrent canker sores in the mouth (aphthous stomatitis) that seem to be incurable have been brought under control by the use of antibiotics. Nystatin in powder or lozenge form is of some value, and powdered tetracycline, dissolved and used as a mouthwash, has also cured this condition. Recurrences may be due to some common causes of allergies —nuts, shellfish, pork, chocolate. Small injuries in the mouth may also start a series of ulcers.

Intractable ringworm of the scalp and nails may now be cured by a fungicide given orally. Tablets of griseofulvin clear up the infection in a matter of weeks in some cases, although infection in the nails may take months to cure.

Three groups of physicians reported on the successful use of this fungicide in the August 1st issue of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. A group of Montreal physicians reported that griseofulvin is particularly valuable in clearing up resistant cases heretofore almost impossible to cure. Results are most striking in nail infections. None of their patients reported any side effects.

Plantar warts: Several articles have recently appeared in medical journals on the successful use of vitamin A orally to cure various conditions associated with dry, horny skin. These conditions include warts, calluses, corns, and eczema. In 70 per cent of the cases the warts disappeared in 6 to 12 weeks.

Even plantar warts (painful, infectious verruca) can be cured if the vitamin A is injected. These warts develop on the sole of the foot and may be mistaken for a callus, but when pared down the cores and roots are seen. Doctors at the U.S. Naval Training Center at San Diego, Cal. found that 95 of 100 patients were free from pain after one or two injections of Keramin. This preparation contains 50,000 units of vitamin A per cc.

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The area is sterilized and a local anesthetic injected first.

The amount of vitamin A required depends on the size of the wart, the initial injection being 1/10 cc. per square centimeter of the wart's area. Injection is given once weekly, the dosage increasing up to 0.3 cc. or even 0.5 cc. In 82 of the 100 cases the warts completely disappeared. No recurrence occurred within six months. Fourteen patients are now in their fifteenth month without any recurrence. Complete information is given in the July issue of the *U.S. Armed Forces Medical Journal.*

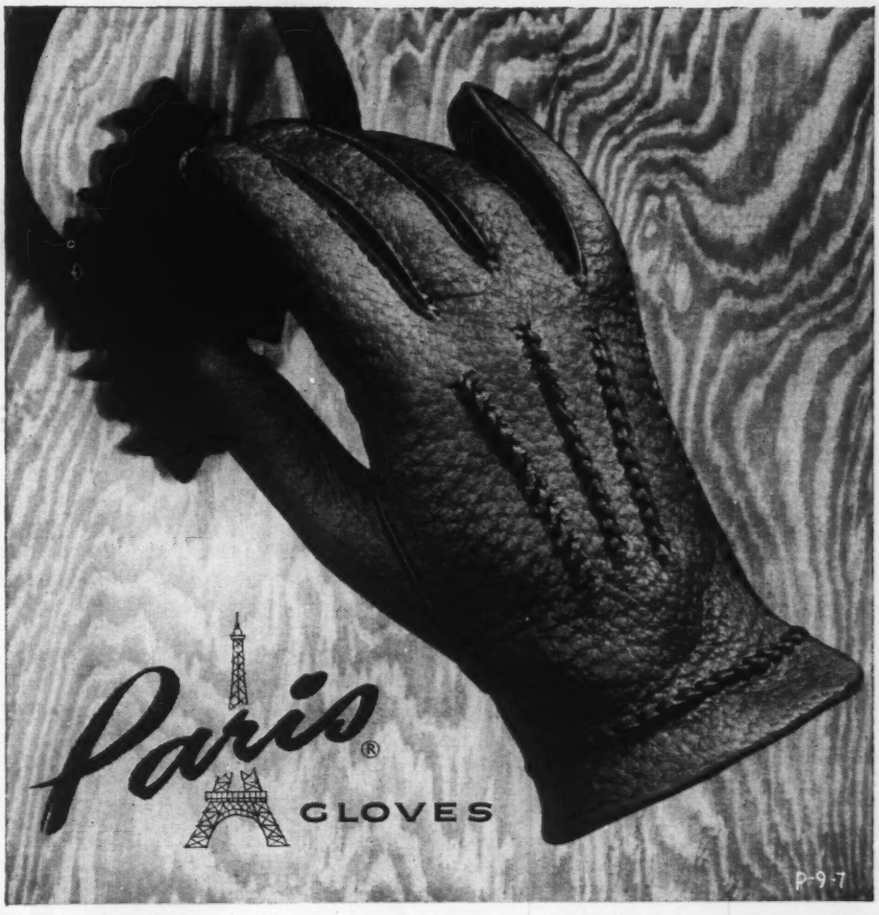
The "social diet" reduced by one-quarter in amount is the modern method of reducing. Overeating was accepted as the sole cause of obesity in 82 of 100 patients. Taking only three-quarters of the usual portions enabled them to eat normally without, in many instances, either friends or family knowing they were dieting.

They were allowed, at breakfast, either cereal or one toast, but not more than one slice of bread at any meal. They could have rice, noodles, spaghetti, small baked potato, or small amount of peas or lima beans with lean meat and green vegetables. No gravies or "seconds" were permitted. Desserts: one fresh fruit, an ounce of cheese, or small slice of angel cake. This resulted in a reduction of about 400 calories daily, and enabled 63 of the 82 to lose 10 per cent or more bodyweight.

Defective babies: More babies are born with defects during the first three months of the year. This means that conception took place during the previous May, June, or July so that the first months of the mother's pregnancy may have been hot.

What is the connection? These first months, when the child's organs are being formed, are the most crucial in the production of a healthy baby so that the mother must have sufficient protein, vitamins and minerals. If the weather is hot, the mother may have more morning sickenss, or no appetite for proteins, the lack of which is one cause of complications in both mother and baby.

Vitamin E and chronic polio: Dr. W. M. Jacques of Toronto recently published his experience in the use of vitamin E to relieve continuing symptoms in polio patients. They suffer from muscle cramps, tingling sensations, numbness, swelling, and cold limbs. (This doctor had used vitamin E successfully in aged persons with muscle cramps in the night.) He obtained satisfactory results in most of these former polio patients. The dosage used is given in the July 15th issue of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal.*



Letter from New York

by Anthony West

Onward and Upward With the Arts

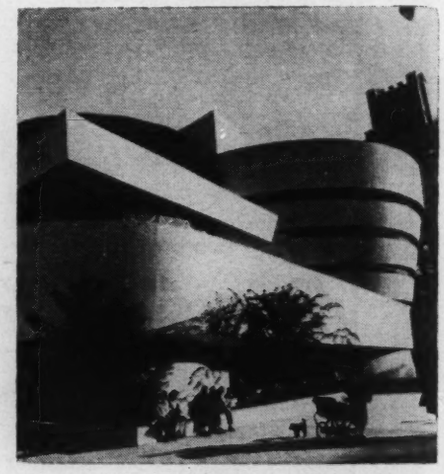
ONE OF THE FIRST things your New York correspondent did on returning to the city was a re-acclimatisation job. After living for two months at Luch Alcari in the Spanish Island of Mallorca, where he had rented a very pleasant house for twenty-five dollars a month, and where all his other expenses, including laundry, wine, and everything else, had been under five dollars a day for five persons, he felt a little out of the swing of life in the big city. The thing to do was clearly to recapture the forgotten glamor of New York existence by having a super-lunch on somebody's expense account.

The place to go was just as obviously the new temple dedicated to the godess of expense accounts which has been opened at street level in the dingy but brand new Seagram building on Park Avenue in the lower Fifties. It goes by the name of the Four Seasons and it is run by a bunch of people who sharpened their gastronomic teeth by rescuing a quick lunch and snack bar chain called Riker's (no better food at any price) from bankruptcy or thereabouts. Apparently while they were deeply involved with the world in which men eat on stools with their hats on the backs of their heads they dreamed strange dreams. The realization of one of these is The Four Seasons, a restaurant on which four million dollars have been spent.

There are tapestries designed by Miro in the lobby, there is a beat up but still presentable drop curtain by Picasso on one wall, and a painting by Jackson Pollock on another. Wire cats' cradles by Lippold (which I can't bring myself to call sculptures) float over the bar and in space above the mezzanine. The decorations and the furnishings are the work of men with such distinguished names as Paul Johnson, Mies Van Der Rohe, Saarinen, and Eames. Great care and thought have been given to everything, from the arrangement of the bottles in the bar to the colors of the leaves in the potted trees grouped at strategic points. The food was good, as it might well be since the bill for three, with drinks, came to fifty-three dollars, and the whole business of eating in the place was agreeable enough.

But still I came away from the meal suffering from a mild form of panic. I felt rather as if the people I had left my cat with during the summer had managed to transform it into a man-eating tiger. I have always been in favor of having paintings around, of good design applied to things like chairs and glassware, and of good food. And here were my desires suddenly blown up into a business of four million dollars spent on two not very big rooms, and fifty three dollars for lunch for three.

We had been talking about architecture during the meal and in the afternoon I walked over to Fifth Avenue and up along the side of the park in the pleasant autumn sunshine to take a look at the new Guggenheim museum, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. It doesn't seem very startling from the outside, indeed there's something quite familiar about its shape. It has the softened, partially-digested outline common to quite a number of moulded-plastic household objects, and it has the portly, distended, and topheavy mass of one of the larger refrigerators of a few years back.



Guggenheim Museum: Partly digested

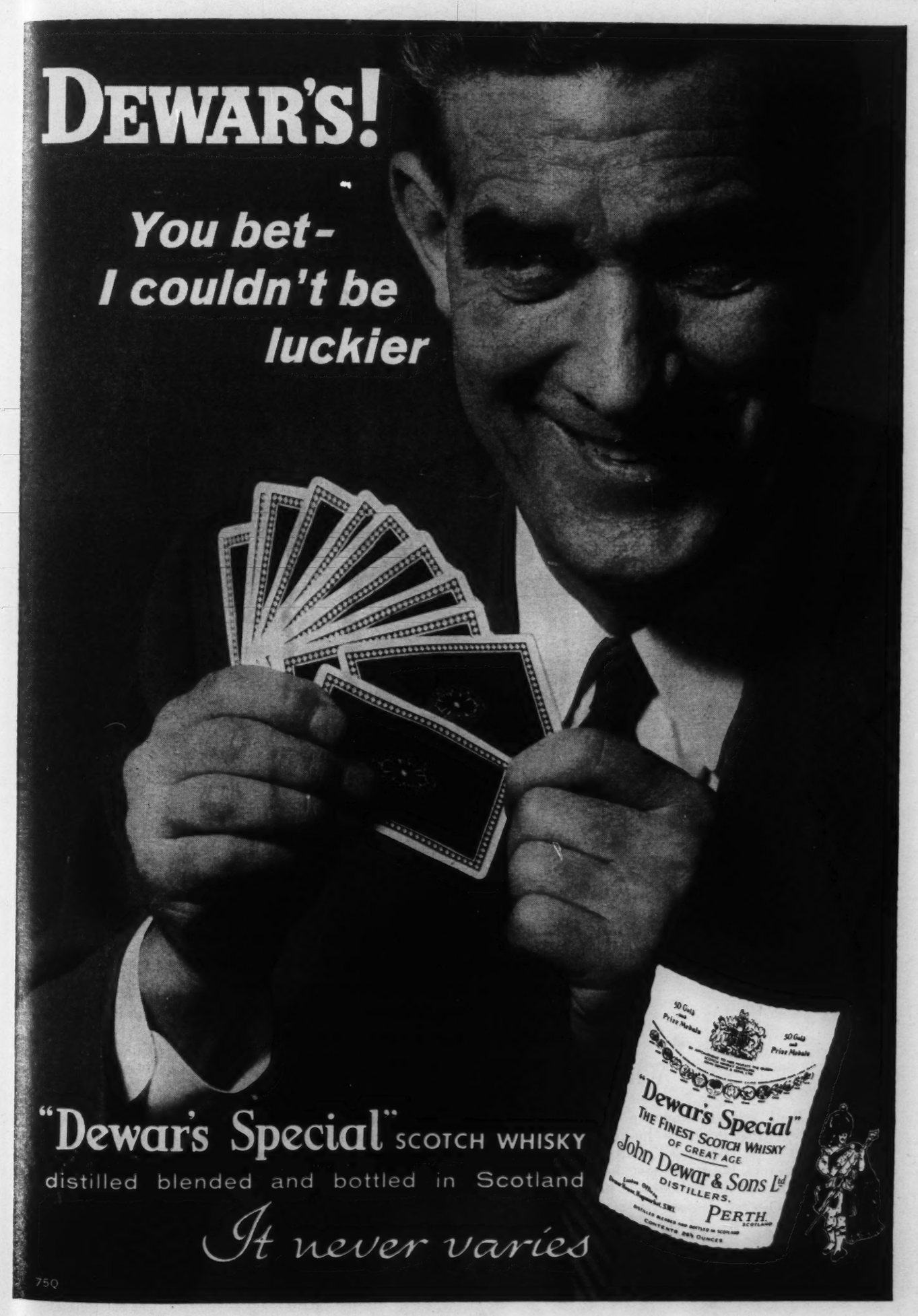
The shock comes when the visitor reaches the inside of the building and finds himself inside the most spectacular stairwell in New York, and in the worst art gallery, bar none, in the world. Wright always hated pictures and sculpture and he made the fact evident in his design for this building. If it had been completed in accordance with his designs the objects it contains would have been visible for a few hours on the sunniest days, and would otherwise have been shrouded in semidarkness. As it is, even with vastly improved lighting, the structure, a spiral ramp enclosed in an upended tube, by its very nature makes it almost impossible for the directors to arrange the collection so that the public can look at it properly.

By and large the thing is a howling success, and it is thronged with visitors daily. Their behavior is odd. They haven't apparently much interest in the art collection, and what seems to get them is the tube of waste space running up the centre of the building to the skylight at its top. They have been told that this is some kind of marvel, and they seem to believe it. Watching them looking adoringly upwards at nothing gave me the same feeling of panic that the restaurant did, the undermining sense that New York has lost all sense of scale and all sense of values. What the crowds are flocking to see is the first building in the world to have a stairwell as virtually its sole architectural feature, and also the first building in the world to be deliberately anti-functional.

The museum is not the only thing around with a hole in the middle of it this mild autumn. There is also the Federal case against the men who attended something called the Apalachin conference in Upper New York State two years ago, which went to trial last month. This is among the most important judicial proceedings which have ever been held in the United States, though you would not know it from the attention the Press is giving it.

The facts are simple. On November 14th, 1957 a number of men, mostly of Italian origin, met at the house in Apalachin, New York of a man called Joseph Barbara who has since died. The New York state police received a tip to the effect that this was not the innocent social meeting it appeared to be, and that the people there were members of the Mafia who were putting a man called Lombrozzi on trial for a breach of their society's regulations. The tip was vague and uncertain but the New York authorities considered it sufficient grounds to justify a raid on Barbara's home. A large number of men were found there, and some of them behaved suspiciously when large numbers of police came on the scene. At least they bolted and tried to hide in the woods round the house.

But when fuller investigations were made nothing turned up to show cause for their panic. No evidence whatever could be produced to show that the men were in the house to commit a crime, or to discuss any past or future criminal act. The defendants in the case all deny that they had any improper purpose in going to Barbara's house, or that any wrong was done there. The Government has from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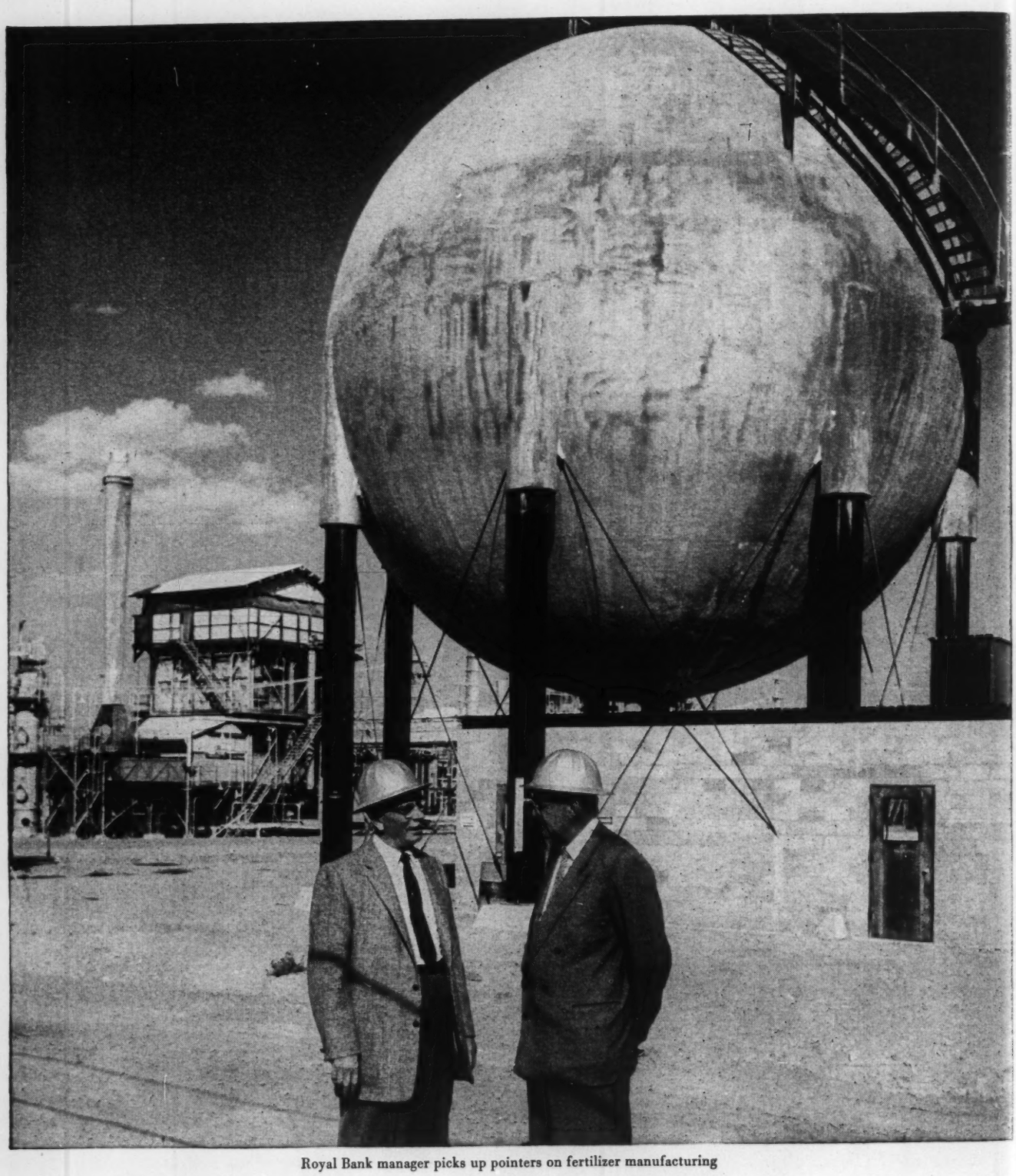

Royal Bank manager picks up pointers on fertilizer manufacturing

What's a Banker Doing at the Plant?

The Royal Bank manager (on the right) has the right formula for getting to know his customer's business better. A visit to his customer's plant won't make him an expert on fertilizers, but it will give him a closer insight into the workings of the industry... provide background for a more informed banking service. This habit of seeking information in the field is typical of Royal Bank managers everywhere... one reason why the Royal stands so high at home and abroad and why it is Canada's largest bank.

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that day to this failed to find even a clue as to what went on at the meeting. It may be asked what the defendents are, in that case, charged with? The answer is simple: with entering into a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice by concealing the purpose of their meeting.

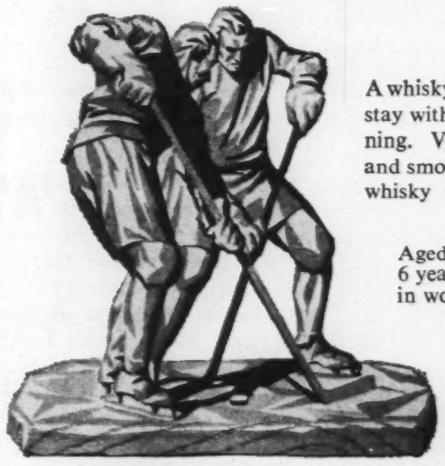
The prosecutor has opened his case with an admission that he has no evidence of a crime and nothing to connect the defendents with one. He has also said that he plans to introduce "a literally incredible volume of testimony" consisting of the defendents protestations of innocence "each and every one" he says "in substance and in heart a lie". He plans to get the defendents going and coming by contending that where the statements agree they afford proof of collusion, and where they don't, they show untruth. This would be a strange Kafka-like comedy which would be enjoyable if it were not so dangerous. If the prosecution succeeds it will represent the fulfilment of the lazy policeman's dream, the ability to convict suspicious characters for being suspicious, without proving any offence.

There is no need to say what sort of society it would be in which any group of people found together in any place by the police could be arrested as conspirators and convicted with their protestations of innocent purpose as the sole evidence against them. It would not be a free society. Following this case in the press gives me the same uneasy sense of something being stood on its head that the art museum designed by a man who hated pictures gives me. In this case it's the desire of society to protect its members from criminals which leads to the invention of a piece of legal machinery which would destroy a fundamental right which gives society its value.

Another interesting case, a civil suit, is pending. One party to this is the Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts, a highly intentioned semi-public corporation, which currently stands possessed of some forty-seven million dollars which is to be spent on enriching the cultural life of New York. The other parties are four minor orphans whose ages range between seven years and eighteen months. Nobody would knock an orphan down and take a dime out of his hand, but these little shavers were or are the beneficiaries to the extent of nine million dollars under a trust fund, and that makes things different. The lawyers for the Centre have found the necessary formula for getting the money out of the clutches of the orphans — they were adopted and not natural children — so that's all right, and it's onward and upward with the Arts.

When it comes to financing opera, ballet, and concerts by depriving children of their property with small legal chicanery things seem to have reached a pretty pass. But what else, after all, can be expected in the world's richest city? You have to get money for culture somehow.

Hockey tonight? drink VERY LIGHT!



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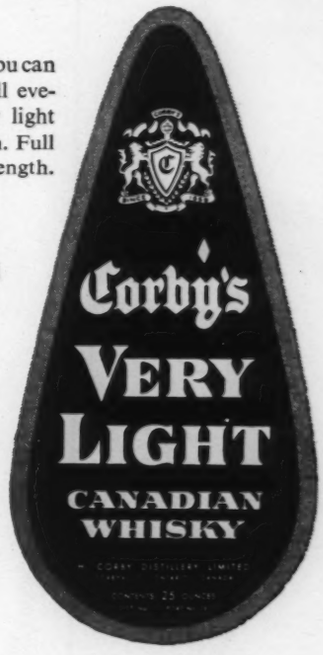

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Algoma Steel

Algoma Steel has been recommended to me as a growth equity. Do you agree?—S.I., Montreal.

Algoma Steel has a favorable position in Canada's steel industry, growth outlook for which is quite bright. Apart from this there are factors within the operation which warrant the investor's attention. These include the recent addition of an oxygen steel plant, which increases the company's ingot-making capacity, and the expected reduction in costs as a result of capital projects of recent years. The company has broadened its product mix and will in 1960 go into production in a new mill producing wide-flange beams, up to 24 inches in width. These are not now made in this country.

Of great significance in the Algoma picture is the favorable raw-material costs enjoyed as a result of the company's ownership of iron and coal mines.

Algoma's earnings have for several years gained at an annual rate exceeding that of the growth in Gross National Product. Sales in 1958 were $165 million and net profit $18.3 million or $3 a share versus dividends of $1. Estimates have been developed of earnings of $4.25 to $4.50 a share in the mid 1960's, based on anticipated sale of $230 to $250 million a year. This would pave the way for increased dividends.

Selling between $35 and $40 a share, yield is of the order of 2.90% to 2.50% and is in line with other major Canadian steel-stock yields.

Chains and Stamps

How do the grocery-chain stocks look?—B.A., Vancouver, B.C.

That the grocery chains have entered an intensely competitive era is evident from the recent half-yearly report of Dominion Stores. Notwithstanding an increase in sales for the 26 weeks ended September 19 to $191.4 million, up 10.5% over the year-ago period, net profits declined to $2.7 million from $3.6 million.

The lower profit is due in part to gross margin on increased sales not being sufficient to offset the greater cost of doing business. The latter was further aggravated by widespread use of unsound promotional devices which had to be countered in order to protect Dominion's position, the company's half-yearly report stated.

The reference to "unsound promotional devices" is presumably inspired by the introduction of trading stamps into Ontario by competitors, who have apparently found loopholes in legislation against the stamps. One can only hope, in the interests of an industry which can render a useful service in reducing distribution costs, that it will soon jettison the stamps; or that the government will put some teeth in the anti-stamp law.

It is hard to see how any one can win with the stamps, even those who first got into the game. It is estimated that the stamps saddle a store system with an increase in costs which requires a 15% to 20% increase in volume to break even. If all chain stores used stamps, the end result would be that none would increase its sales, and all would be out the cost of the stamps. Business would be profitless and the existence of the chains imperilled.

Former legislation against the stamps seemed to be predicated considerably on the fear that they would be passed from hand to hand like money; also on being a reasonable facsimile of a lottery.

Canadian Oils

I am considerably disappointed in the performance of Canadian oil stocks. Does it not strike you as a shame that American companies dominate this industry and that Canadian independent oil companies are being outbid for oil lands by American firms? I understand that the stringency of credit is keeping Canadian independents out of the bidding. If there were a crude oil pipe line to Montreal from Alberta, the independents would have a market for their output and financing purchases of further oil lands would be easy for them.—L. S. Winnipeg

Canada's petroleum industry is largely vested in U.S. ownership. The big integrated companies are either entirely or substantially owned by U.S operators. The bleat about the credit squeeze ascends from Canadian independents which periodically look over their shoulders to see how much U.S. companies are gaining on them. Tight money or easy money, the short-term outlook for the independents is none too bright unless they can succeed in their campaign to obtain a crude oil line to Montreal. This is the largest refining centre in Canada and is currently consuming foreign crude piped in from the Maine coast.

If Canadian oil companies do not succeed in selling more western crude, of which there is a surplus, to U.S. markets in the Great Lakes and Pacific areas, the Canadian government may do something about a crude oil line to Montreal. This would provide a market for locked-in reserves of Alberta oil, which would require some sort of market preference or protection in the Montreal market.

Canadian oil shares are in the doldrums partly because of the U.S. market for Canadian crude being restricted, largely because of political pressure by owners of U.S. reserves. But the long-term outlook favors increased oil exports to the U.S from Canada. This, along with the indicated growth of domestic business, should ultimately result in a resurgence of investor interest in Canadian oil stocks.

Mutuals and Bonds

I plan, while abroad, to keep my money invested in mutual funds to be free of stock market worry, yet be able to draw 10% of the investment yearly without diminishing the principal. Is this true or should I follow a different course? I am 100% green in investments.—C. D., Kapuskasing.

Mutual funds will not completely relieve the investor of "stock market worry" but they should minimize it by reason of professional management of the funds being better placed than the individual investor to select the most profitable issues.

From drawing "10% of the investment yearly without diminishing the principal," it can be inferred that you think the value of mutual shares is going to increase by 10% each year. There is no assurance that mutual funds will show any appreciation but if the stock market advances mutual shares should do at least as well as the market as a whole.

Or you may mean that you can liquidate 10% of any amount of mutual shares at any time at their breakup value. If this were the same as the price you paid to get in, you would not be taking a loss. But if you paid the loading charge of 7%, upon which basis most mutual shares are purchased, and if the breakup value remained constant, you would be losing 7%.

You might consider, depending on the number of years you will be abroad, the advisability of placing a portion of your funds in short-term government bonds, which can be purchased to yield about 6%. In some cases, you can buy low coupon bonds at a discount and appreciation between the discount price and the redemption price would not be a taxable profit.

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United Asbestos

What is the outlook for United Asbestos? —D.B., Stratford.

Although neither the Black Lake, Que. mine of United Asbestos nor the asbestos industry generally has reached full capacity, officials look to a scarcity of asbestos by the end of next year. They claim that the company has gained more than its share of the increase in Canadian asbestos production and sales since the post-recession climb began in February. They expect to report soon on negotiations for acquisition of an interest in a company whose interests are closely related to the consumption of asbestos fibre.

The forthcoming annual report covering the year ended September 30, 1959, is expected to show a cash position of some $3.5 million, reflecting the sale some months ago of 500,000 shares for $3.9 million U.S. funds.

Costs at Black Lake, which is under operation of Lake Asbestos of Quebec, Ltd., subsidiary of American Smelting & Refining Co., will be reduced by $150,000 a month as a result of the completion of dredging. This has been proceeding for five years at a cost of $1.8 million a year.

Strathcona Mines

What is your opinion of Strathcona Mines Limited?—H.C., Toronto.

Strathcona Mines comprises an effort to revive a Kenora, Ont. gold property known as the Sultana, which was the scene of some gold-ore extraction around the turn of the century, and the adjacent Burley claims.

The speculative nature of the company's prospects is evident in the price which it received for its shares. It sold 50,000 shares at 10 cents a share and granted options on a further block of 150,000 shares at the same price and four blocks of 200,000 shares each at 12.5, 15, 17.5 and 20 cents. The company's ability to pursue its exploratory plans depends on the success of the broker-dealer, who is acting as principal in the sale of its shares, in finding people who will gamble on this type of risk.

The selling broker's circular calls attention to the advance in gold shares which took place between 1933 and 1934, after gold's revaluation, by way of developing a case for the stock-market possibilities inherent in a revaluation in the future. He says that while the price of gold increased approximately 75% the price of gold mining company shares advanced from 100% to 700%. He cites eight examples of advances from 1933 lows to 1934 highs. But he fails to note that in six cases the shares receded substantially from their 1934 highs and are now selling considerably below them. The other two stocks mentioned are above their 1934 highs but only because the two companies concerned went into investments other than gold.

The selling broker's blurb seems to imply that the speculator could have bought gold stocks at the 1933 low and sold them at the 1934 high. Theoretically this could have been done but the reason the stocks went so low was because not too many people had anything with which to buy them.

For all we know, Strathcona may be another Hollinger. The same comment could be made of thousands of wildcat mining properties. It is a matter of opinion whether the prospects of an increase in the price of gold are going to be strong enough to muster considerable financial support for wildcats.

In Brief

What is the right name of a company boardroom punters call Sneeze Yellowknife?—R.S., Toronto.

Akaitcho Yellowknife.

What's the status of Lynx Yellowknife?—C.A., Hamilton.

Trying to make a zinc property in Mattagami scream.

Anything doing at Jellicoe Mines?—F.R., London.

Considering drilling copper ground in Ontario; has been prospecting in Quebec.

Why did Torbrit Silver terminate mining activities?—F.A., Windsor.

Ore reserves exhausted but finances not. Not an uninteresting speculation.

Any hope for Head of the Lakes Iron?—F.B., Ottawa.

Exploring copper ground in Pic River section of Ontario.

What's Consolidated Golden Arrow doing?—M.V., Halifax.

Stretching its bow over property in Kenora district.

Any activity at Gull Lake Iron Mines?—L.E., Quebec City.

Planned drilling on its Temagami property.

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Insurance

by William Sclater

Auto Demerits

What happens if I get too many demerit points against me in the two year limit? Will this make trouble for me getting insurance coverage? Will it mean a higher premium?—R. H., London.

If you get too many demerit points what will happen to you is that you'll lose your driving privilege and you'll have to get your wife, sister, big brother or your grandmother to drive you around. If however, you manage to scrape through just under the wire it will depend on the reasons for the accumulation of points, whether your auto insurance will be affected.

If reckless driving, collision, speeding and such are there in large measure then you may be sure your insurance underwriter is going to look at you with a mighty appraising eye. He is just not interested in having his company meet claims that come from that type of driving. Watch it. Better to be safe than sorry. You'll feel better too.

Demerit Losers

Are many drivers losing their licences under the Ontario demerit plan? What are the results?

Of the 2,217,833 licenced drivers in Ontario 2,140,014 have no points against them. Some 35 drivers lost their licence in the first six months and 65,000 are in the three to six points category, which is a poor outlook when the limit is 12 over two years.

Pension Need?

I am now 41 years of age and am trying to figure out how much I will need for an adequate pension 25 years from now when I retire. Is there any way I can figure depreciation of our money over the next 25 years?—P. H., Vancouver.

Quite a question. Best way to figure the future trend is to take a good look at the last ten years. Money in Canada has depreciated 22% in the past ten years according to a reliable source. In the U.S. the depreciation in the same period is 17% and in the U.K. 35%. In some other countries it is much higher. Providing we proceed at the present inflationary rate you can figure 50% over the next 20 years to start with. If war or sundry other calamities come along you can expect an even swifter spiral.

Seems like it might be an idea to borrow $100,000 now and pay it back in 20 years when it is deflated to $50,000 of real value. But nobody seems to be offering pension plans based on giving you the money now and paying later. Looks like you can't win, unless inflation stops and that means the country has to stop spending more than its income.

Over 80 Coverage

I am over 80 and I am insured for additional coverage over and above the Ontario Hospitalization plan through the Mutual of Omaha. You wrote recently that you did not know of any over 80 insurers so I am writing to tell you. My wife, who is 75, has also taken out coverage and in her case even has extra medical and surgical coverage at premiums that seem reasonable. If there is any catch in this I would be glad to know about it. J. C., Waterdown, Ont.

You are quite correct and you may rest assured there is no catch in it. You have sound and reliable insurance. May I say also that it is good to see our growing "over-age" group in Canada having insurance needs met in this way. There is a new and growing trend to meet the requirements of this market. Only a few weeks ago the Continental Casualty group brought out two new policies designed specifically for this purpose.

The normal policies on the standard plans go up to age 69 but there is no age limit on the two new plans which may be written as separate or inclusive coverages. One is a surgical coverage with an extensive schedule based on the O.M.A. schedule paying up to $300 for an operation and including $25 for anesthetic fee and $25 for ambulance change. Premium is approximately $44.50 per annum. An optional addition to the Surgical plan is doctor's calls in hospital. A premium of $19 annually covers a maximum of 31 such calls at $3 per call.

One of the biggest problems of the over-age group coverage (with over-age

meaning in relation to standard hospital coverage) is the longer period in hospital which is usually the lot of older people when recovering from an operation, illness or accident. To meet the needs of this group for a plan that will provide supplementary coverage for the difference between the standard ward plan of the Government Hospital Coverage and semi-private or private room accommodation, the company is selling a plan which pays $3 per diem up to a maximum of 60 days in a year to help cover this difference. The premium is $32 per annum.

Title Insurance

Is it advantageous to use Title insurance on mortgage loans and can you give me any information where having title insurance would have saved money on real estate? B. D., Toronto.

A Trust Company is said to have used title insurance because it made mortgages more rapidly saleable and, by lowering the costs of the loan to the borrower put the Trust company in a more competitive position. A Food Chain company is said to have become sold on title insurance when it built a warehouse and arranged to sell it on a lease-back basis for $120,000 but the purchasers mortgagee refused to advance the money until a minor flaw in the title was cleared up, even though two other solicitors had deemed it minor and of no concern.

It took six months to clear this up and, since the food chain earned an average 12% with money applied on their business and were to pay 8% under the leaseback agreement they lost 4% on the $120,000 over the six months which amounted to $2,400. If they had taken out title insurance the single premium of $435 would have enabled them to proceed immediately with the sale and saved $1,965 plus the additional legal fees and the time of senior company officers spent on this matter.

Errors and Omissions

Can an insurance agent own insurance that will protect a client's interests if he fails to renew a policy after he has told the client he will do so?—W.A., Hamilton.

Errors and Omissions insurance will protect an insurance agent, to the extent of his legal liability to client, company or other party for neglecting to renew an insurance policy after advising the client that he will do so. It also covers his liability for mistakes in the course of business, for providing insufficient insurance and failing to correct mistakes in coverage. This is similar coverage to that issued to doctors, dentists and other professional men exercising special skill or knowledge. Proof of error or omission would have to be substantiated to prove liability.

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To Bill Parsons it's bankers like the one who flew from Winnipeg to Toronto to assist him in planning for a new plant.

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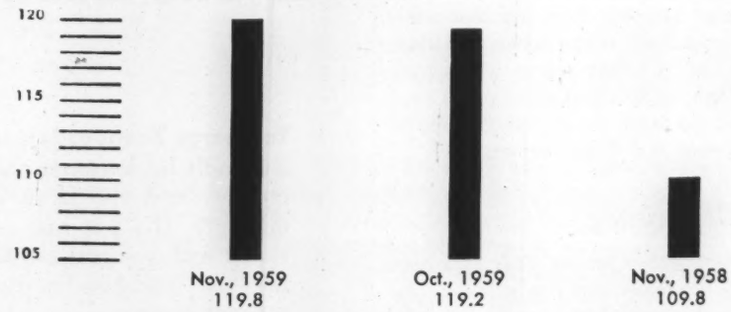

(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1949=100	163.3	162.6	150.3
Index of Manufacturing Production (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	1949=100	146.7	146.4	136.9
Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,291	1,370	1,269
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,475	1,467	1,348
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949=100	128.0	127.1	126.0
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Materials ▶	1935-39 =100	243.2	243.7	228.2
Manufacturers' Inventories, Held and Owned ▶	$ millions	4,412	4,375	4,396
New Orders in Manufacturing ▶	$ millions	1,989	1,968	1,767
Steel Ingot Production ▶	'000 tons	517	492	253
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres ▶	$ millions	19,757	23,747	17,426
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	291	339	366
Hours Worked in Manufacturing ▶	per week			
Index of Common Stock Prices ▶	1935-39 =100	41.0	40.8	40.6
		252.5	255.4	262.1
Imports ▶	$ millions	467	448	422
Exports ▶	$ millions	458	414	397

Most latest month figures are preliminary ones.

by Maurice Hecht

AFTER A LONG WAIT on an economic plateau we are ready to move ahead. It takes a bit of effort to pick up steam again but the main indicators show that the extra effort is already being applied. The first small increase in speed has just taken place. There is more to come.

Industrial production has turned around from the low point of a very minor slide. In manufacturing alone this is also true, though non-durables are doing more pushing. Total labor income, which dipped modestly, is on the way back up. Unemployment has dropped to a pretty low level—some 3.4 per cent of our total labor force at last counting. Compare that to the fairly recent 10 per cent.

Won't times get worse this winter? There's a lot of crying about housing now. First, that residential construction is well down compared to 1958. Second, that Ottawa has cut off life-giving mortgage aid for a while. Won't that hurt?

Look at the facts. Sure, housing is down. Starts in the first eight months were just under 67,000 dwelling units. Last year the like period saw 77,000 starts. On top of that Hugh C. MacLean Building Reports show that, in dollars, housing contract awards for the first ten months of this year are down almost 20 per cent. But in 1958 we had 165,000 starts, a great record. In 1957 we had 122,000 starts. This year we may end with 125,000 starts.

Remember, too, that industrial building has just started to expand. This means that capital investment is fashioning a boom out of a factory building slump which lasted two years. This is a major upward sign. Additionally, a great amount of building goes on in wintertime.

Other indicators also point upward. New orders in manufacturing are well above a year ago and retail sales have been doing well so far.

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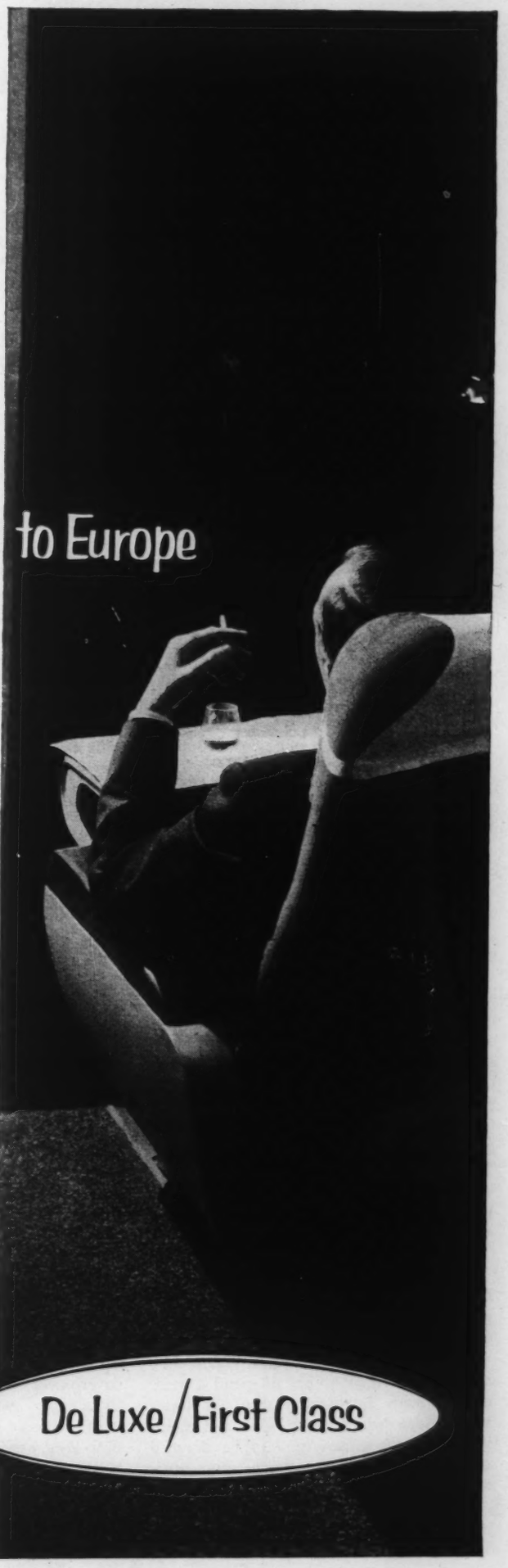

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Point of View

Lo, the Poor, Irresponsible, Lazy Indian

by John T. Schmidt

A FEW WEEKS AGO the goose boss of a Hutterite colony in southern Alberta was showing me around the farm. I saw I was not the only visitor. A carload of Blood Indians was departing with a large package of freshly baked buns from the communal bakery.

"Our Indian friends have paid us a visit again," commented the wife of the goose boss. "They come around here to beg every time we bake. I can't understand them at all. They won't work—those big lazy fellows."

This remark of pity and scorn, coming as it did from a member of one of Canada's most oppressed minority groups, is a succinct comment on the status of the Canadian Indian in the west.

It is a departure from comments made by his many champions who regard him as a downtrodden aristocrat—champions who disregard the fact that he is a dull, slow, untidy person and a careless workman.

Many who espouse his cause are merely sentimentalists whose knowledge of Indian affairs stems from having paid an occasional visit to a reserve or who have seen him dressed to the hilt in native costume — buckskin, beads, lipstick, feathers and dyed underwear—holding forth at Ohsweken Indian fair, the Calgary Stampede or Banff's Indian Days. They do not realize that nine times out of ten to be present at these affairs, the Indians will have gone off and left crops and livestock unattended.

At a recent meeting of the Calgary Friends of Indians Society, a district agriculturist cited instance after instance of local bands' poor records as farmers. When the urge comes upon them they up and leave their homes to spend a week or two with relatives. Dozens of times he has seen bright Indian 4H Club members raise top calves only to be dragged off by their parents to leave the calves shift for themselves.

The Blackfoot reserve at Gleichen, Alta., is 174,595 acres. Years ago the band used to lease 140,000 acres to the white man as grazing land for $300,000 annually.

A few years ago they decided to cancel the grazing leases and put their own young people on the land to farm it. And what's happened to that farming venture? It's $330,000 in the red! They even had to hire outside help!

Because the Indian has a built-in sense of irresponsibility many employers who demand good, steady, sober personnel, are averse to Indian labor. I know one large farm employer who hires twice as many Indians as he needs on the assumption that half will have taken off by midseason.

The Indian never worries. What tomorrow will bring is of no concern today. He won't put in a sustained effort at anything. He can do it, really, but just hasn't the inclination.

The history of minority ethnic groups in this country has shown that any who were willing to work and educate themselves attained a higher standard of living than that to which they were previously accustomed.

Unlike most minority groups the Indian by and large stuck to reserves which are conducive to inbreeding and subsequent lowering of intelligence.

The sooner the Indian forgets about the reserves and treaties written in the time of Queen Victoria the better. Both served their purpose in an agricultural economy; both are now obsolete in an industrial economy. Both offer an easy security and the temptation to remain living in untidy shacks surrounded by hulks of wrecked cars.

William Wuttunee, young Cree Indian lawyer in the employ of the Saskatchewan government, said at a recent Western Citizenship Seminar in Banff: "The treaties should be done away with. At the time they were signed they brought peace but they mean nothing now.

"What is needed now is a radical approach with a real desire to attack the problem. I once thought that in 35 years there would be no more Indian problem. At the rate we are going now, we are going to have it with us now 150 years."

It would not be thoughtless or unkind to say the average Indian has not the slightest understanding of the colossal sums set aside by the Ottawa government for him and his family. I suspect the government set up the joint Commons-Senate committee not so much to assist the Indian raise his status as to devise ways of halting treasury giveaways, predicated on the fact the Indian firmly believes the government owes him a living. This belief has been inculcated into the young by parents and in the Indian residential schools where education, clothing and food are provided "for free."

Although the standard of intelligence varies from band to band I was amazed to learn from a man who has been connected with Indian residential schools for 30 years that on Prairie reserves and even in some areas of British Columbia and Ontario children are admitted to school without knowing a word of English.

It is a losing battle because Indian parents don't yet seem to realize turning a child loose from school merely able to read and write just isn't enough today. Many leave school at 16 and thereafter make little or no attempt to improve their knowledge of English. They shy away from speaking English on the reserves for fear of ridicule from their own people and off the reserve for fear of silent scorn of the white man.

They have no incentive to seek further training, academic or vocational. Some, such as the ones I saw in the Yukon, proved to be smart enough to hold a job and do enough work to become eligible for unemployment insurance.

The Indian has been given a chance. But it seems that he can't or won't pull himself into an improved status in today's Canada. The fault is no one's but his own.

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2. "Capsizing my kayak as the overhead clearance lowered, I heard my friend Guillermo shout 'Buona Fortuna!' Icy water closed over me, knocking my goggles askew. Then began the bottoms-up paddling to get through.

3. "I swallowed a lot of water before I could right my kayak and breathe fresh air again. Navigating the Sarca's underwater passage is a struggle all the way. The river's current is too weak to propel a man without a heap of work on his part.

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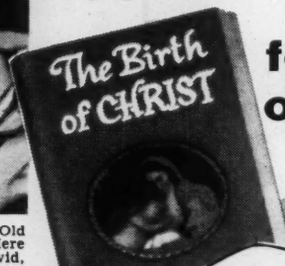

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